Feb. 3, 1859.

### Professional and Business Cards. ON A. C. MILLER'S CELEBRATED SHINGLE, BARREL HEADING AND

STAVE MACHINE. Now on exhibition at JOHN C. BAILEY'S Machine Shop, Front street, Wilmington, N. C.

10. Please call and examine for yourselves. It is considered the greatest labor saving machine extant.

DICKERSON. WHITTEMORE & REED, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRF, ZINC,

AND ALL ARTICLES FOR TINNER'S USE, Nos. 245, 247 & 249 Water Street, New York. Dealers and Manufacturers supplied at the lowest market rates, for cash, or time.
WHITTEMORE & Co., Liverpool.

F. M. BIZZELL ROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt and personal attention given to the reception all kinds country produce, either for sale or shipment. Orders for groceries from cash customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions. Nov. 19th. 1858 Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately.

WM. H. TURLINGTON, TOMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C. will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN,

TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment. My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light. T. M. SMITH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give personal and prompt attention to the sale and shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country pro Office No. 17, (up stairs) North Water St., immediately over M. McInnis'. Oct. 21st, 1858.

Harness & Leather Establishment. EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining, ; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and reaired.

JAMES WILSON,
Dec. 3.—14-6m

No. 5 Market st., near the wharf. Dec. 3 .- 14-6m

H. W. GROVES, NSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, WILMINGTON, N. C. Oct. 8, 1858,-6-6m.

JOHN F. HERRING, TNSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. Cl Office at H. VonGlahn's store, North Water street, where he can be found when not engaged in out-door busi April 2, 1858 - 31-1y\*

THOMAS W. PLAYER, TNSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C. March 19, 1858-29-1y.

WILLIAM J. PRICE. TASPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES. Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all oth-

ers engaged in the Turpentine business.

\*\*Poffice opposite No. 47, North Water Street.
Nov. 24th, 1858. JAMES O. BOWDEN.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. ALFRED ALDERMAN, TNSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line. Feb. 20th, 1857. WILLIAM H. LIPPITT. WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilming-

JOSEPH L. KEEN. CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line

of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put May 20—37-1y. WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality

of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South. Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to \$10 per foot, furnished and put up to order,
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied
by the gash or extisfect and parts of the country. by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt at-tention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do. D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do. J. G. Lash. "" " Salem, do. J. G. Lash, "Salem, do. J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17] CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C. GEO. W. ROSE,

S. M. WEST,

UCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

CARRIAGE FACTORY. B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with meatures and described. to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other

establishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call. May 28th, 1858

# Schools.

DR. DEEMS' SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES. MILSON, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION comprises Schools of Languages, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Music, Design, and Belles Lettres. It has a healthy location, ample Faculty, and commodious buildings. The pupils are charged from their entrance only. The students in the Male Department have the military drill without extra expense. The young ladies board with the Rector's family. For circulars apply to Prof. RADCLIFFE, Wilson, N. C.

Feb. 8th, 1859.—131-3t—24-4t\* Feb. 8th, 1859.—131-3t—24-4t\*

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY. THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTIUTE. THIS INSTITUTION RESUMED OPERATIONS ON the 13th of September last, under the guidance of the same Faculty and Rules of the last two Sessions. For particulars, see Catalogues, or address L. C. Graves H. A. BIZZELL,

Secretary of Board of Trustees. Dec. 24, 1858.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

VOL. 15.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, Fleas Ants, Moths, and all pests of the vermin kind. Ants, Moths, and all pests of the vermin kind.

The importance of a reliable article of this kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying foes. This powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amidst the ferns of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead. This fact was made use of to guard their night camps from the intruders. Quantities of the plant was brought home by Mr. E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in every experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf, chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the governments of England, France, Germany and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.

Letter from the President of the United States. Letter from the President of the United States.

"Executive Mansion, Washington, 31st Jan. 1854.

"Mr. Emanuel Lyon.—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Commission, of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the

great value of your Magnetic Powders, &c.
"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman." The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince

IT IS FREE FROM POISON. MR. E. LYON.—Dear Sir: We have analysed and tested your Magnetic Powders and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals, but certain death when in-

haled by bugs, ants and insects.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist. LAURANCE REID, Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.
Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendant of the New York Hospital, says, "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Magnetic Powder, and finds it of

moths, &c., with Lyon's Magnetic Powder, and finds it of immense value."

Every gardner and housekeeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels; to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, &c., &c. Judge Meigs says, "This discovery of Prof. Lyon is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts. grasshoppers. ants. moths, bugs, and all vermin. locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermi Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure." Arrangements are now made through Mesers. BARNES & PARK, of New York, to have it sold throughout the world. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be cautious!
"New York, Nov. 8th, 1858.

"In retiring from business, I have sold all my Insect Powders and Pills, Letters Paptent, and the secrets pertaining thereto, to Messrs. Barnes & Park. The Powder is a discovery made by myself, and brought from the interior of Asia, and is unknown to any other persons. The genuine and effective article is put up in tin canisters, and will continue to bear my name.

"E. LYON." &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale killed by a Magnetic Pill. Order them through any mer-

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice, But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and \$1 00 Follow directions. Use freely and thoroughly.

RARNES & PARKS, 13 & 15 Park Row, New York.



THE POPULARITY OF THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, is coextensive with the civilization of the globe. Other articles claim to alleviate pain and distressthis cures. Family Physicians, Government Hospitals, Planters, Farmers, Livery-men, &c., have practically demonstrated this fact, throughout the world. No article ever before received such undivided praise and support from Medical

RHEUMATISM of years' standing, has been totally cured. Piles, Ulcers, Tumors, Running Sores, Scrofula, Stiff Joints, Felons, Swellings, Burns, Bites, Boils, Chaps, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum, and all aches and pains upon man, and kindred complaints upon HORSES, CATTLE, &C. such as Ring-bone, Gall, Scratches, Spavin. Poll-Evil, Sweeney, Hoof-all, &c., are subdued and cured by the

VALUABLE HORSE SAVED:

Mr. S. Litch, Hyde Park, Vt., writes:—"That the horse was considered worthless," (his case was Spavin.) "but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for \$1.0 cash. Your Liniment has been doing wonders up 420 BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(Extract.) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it became unmanageable, tilted over, and scalded my hands very severely, almost to a crisp. It was an awful sight. The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain. It healed rapidly, without soreness, and left no scar of account. "CHARLES FOSTER." Truly yours,

Such language as this is but the constant and natural echo wherever this article is used. This Liniment is indispensable to planters and owners of horses and mules. Mr. John Daniels, Montgomery, Ala., sold a slave for \$800, who was raised from utter uselessness by this Liniment. Every family should have it. Be very particular and enquire for the Mustang Liniment and take no

Sold by all dealers throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean, for 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 00 per bottle. BARNES & PARK, New York. January 7th, 1859

PAINTS AND OILS. 500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;

500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil; 50 bbls. "dry asso " dry assorted: Spanish Brown; Venetian Red: Yellow Ochre; Linseed Oil; 5 " Lard Oil;

2 " Best Sperm Oil: 300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry; "Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale 200 " wholesale and retail, by Druggist & Chemist. Oct. 2-5-tf

# General Notices.

AVING QUALIFIED AS Administrator on the Estate of Branch Williams, deceased, I hereby give general notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, NOTICE. to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer dulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

A. G. MOSELEY, Adm'r. bar of their recovery.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBERS, at the January Term, A. D., 1859, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Duplin county, having duly qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of James Pearsall, dec'd, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and for all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DAVID J. MIDDLETON, EDWARD PEARSALL, Executors.

LOOK UP. YE DISCONSOLATE. TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dreadful and grievous malady called CANCER, or anything of a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve miles West of Society Hill, Darlington District, So. Ca., and they shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board or services rendered. In all cases I must know how I am to get my pay, after I have done the work.

Jan. 28. 1859—22-tf

J. O. HALE, M. D.



STOVES AND GRATES, THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST AND MOST

IMPROVED PATTERNS ever offered in this State, will sell as low as can be bought North.
L. A. HART. GUNS\_GUNS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, direct, the leargest and best assortment of DOUBLE GUNS ever offered in this market, made to my own order, and which I can sell at 15 per cent. less than if bought in New York.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.

THIS NEW COFFEE POT, for which a patent has been issued, possess this advantage over all others: It is well known that, in the ordinary way of boiling coffee, the fine aroma, which gives to the coffee its most delicious flavor, passes off with the warer, and the longer it is holded to passes off with the vapor, and the longer it is boiled, the more bitter and unpalatable, and unhealthy it becomes; hence a resort to the French Strainer, which gives a rawtasting beverage. "THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE Constitution of the constitution

For Sale and to Let.

SANDY RUN 21 MILE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his land and premises on the Newbern Road, 21 miles from Wilmington.
The improvements consist of a new Dwelling, a Corn Crib and Stables. There is about 20 acres cleared land under fence. The location is a desirable place for the accommodation of travellers, as well as a good stand for a small country Store.

Terms easy. For particulars, apply on the premises to H. BATSON. Feb. 25th, 1859 TURPENTINE : TURPENTINE :: TURPENTINE !: ! 80.000 TURPENTINE BOXES on and near the Railroad, about 5 to 6 miles from Fayette-

ville, will be rented on good terms to any persons wishing to embark in the business.

Also, a good SA W and GRIST MILL, and TWO SMALL FARMS. FARMS.
Also, TWO OF THE RICHEST FARMS in the county of Cumberland, one about one mile from the Market House, known as the Bailey place; the other about 9 miles from town, known as the celebrated ASHE LANDS, which has 250 or 300 acres cleared land, which if properly cultivated, will produce an average of 30 bushels Corn per acre.

Those w shing to rent said Lands must apply soon, or they cannot be rented.

For particulars apply to C. E. Locto, Expertacyillo, who is

authorized to rent in my absence. A. N. McDONALD. Fayetteville, Feb. 8, 1859. FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY
Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets.

For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N.
Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C.

WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.

January 8th. 1858 VALUABLE PLANTATION AND LAND FOR SALE THE SUBSCRIBER, BEING DESIROUS OF changing his business, offers for sale his LANDS, lying in Brunswick county, between the Fayette-ville and Wilmington road and Cape Fear River, three miles from Brinkley's depot, on the W. & M. R. R., and nineteen miles above Wilmington. The tract of land contains SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES. There is cleared land sufficient to work three ploughs, of which are fifteen or twenty acres of good river land, and an excellent low-land Pasture for stock. The uplands are level, and an inex haustible bed of MARL very convenient. It is a very healhaustible bed of MARL very convenient. It is a very heal-thy location, well watered; with a comfortable new dwellocation, well watered; with a connectant house and other necessary buildings. I also offer for TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND lying on Lyon Swamp, in Blathe N. E. side of Cape Fear River on Lyon Swamp, in den county. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address to Robinson P. O., Brunswick county, N. C. R. A. LYTLE. R. A. LYTLE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 acres of LAND, on the South West side of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, and in the county of Brunswick, immediately adjoining the said Road, about 23 miles from Wilmington, and about 2 miles below Maxwell's station. Five or six hundred acres may be called piney land, and then immediately back of this, and about one quarter of a mile from said Road, 800 to 1000 acres of the finest body of HAMMOCK LAND in this part of the country, which can be reclaimed. LAND in this part of the country, which can be reclaimed and put in a fine farm at less expense than any land that I know of. It is covered with a growth of Oak, Ash, Poplar, Sweet Gum, Mulbery, and all the other growth of wood usual on fine high or Hammock Land. The balance of said track, and back of the above is a fine SWAMP, with a heavy growth of CYPRESS AND READS OR CANE. this time carting can be done through any of said Lands. The range for hogs or cattle is the finest I ever saw.—
Persons wishing to examine said lands will find me near Westbrook's Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., and in my absence they will find Mr. John B. Ellis on the land, who J. A. ROBESON October 29th, 1858.

#### Wanted.

NOTICE\_NEGROES WANTED TO THE FARMERS AND CITIZENS of the counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover and Sampson: The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of likely young Negroes, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C., for which they shall receive a visit. A word to the wise is sufficient, as it is well understood that I pay exceeding high prices.

EVERETT PETERSON.

WANTED, A GOOD HORSE. Apply to W. ALDERMAN, Harrison's Creek, New Hanover co., N. C. 27-2t\* March 4, 1859.

SITUATION WANTED. THE SUBSCRIBER desires to obtain a situation as Clerk in a Grocery Store. Best of reference given. Address L. F. JOHNSON. Harrell's Store, N. C.

NEGROES WANTED. COME ALL YOU THAT WANT LARGE PRICES for NEGROES, and give me a call, or address me at Magnolia, N. C., as I do intend to pay high prices for all likely negroes. Please give me a call soon, as I am now in market.

JOHN BARDEN. Jan. 21, 1859.

NEGROES: NEGROES WANTED:: GENTLEMEN YOUR OLD CUSTOMER IS YET in market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Dec. 17.

NEGROES WANTED. THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.

DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND. June 27th, 1856.

FARMERS LOOK OUT.
ALL WHO WISH TO SELL NEGROS WILL FIND it to their interest to address me at Clinton, or visit me at home, as all who know me know I give exceedingly high prices, and that without jewing or telling that Negros have fallen. I wish to make an investment soon, as I have but little to invest. Address, LUKE A. POWELL.

Aug. 3.—1-9m.\*

Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C.

FRENCH'S HOTEL. ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, CITY OF NEW YORK. SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY. City Hall Square, corner Frankfort Street. (Opposite

City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory.
There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel. N. B .- Beware of Runners and Hackmen who say we are R. FRENCH, Proprietor. 27-3m March 4th, 1859. ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

SNUFF AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURER

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York,)

WOULD call the especial attention of Grocers and Druggists to his removal, and also to the estimate 16 & 18 Chambers Street, nanufacture, viz: BROWN SNUFF. Macaboy, Fine Rappee,

Pure Virginia, Nachitoches, American Gentleman, YELLOW SNUFF. Honey Dew Scotch Scotch. Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Fresh Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Irish High Toast or Lundyfoot.

TOBACCO. SMOKIFG. FINE CUT CHEWING. SMOKING. St. Jago, Spanish, P. A. L, or plain, No. 2. Cavendish, or sweet, Sp. No. 1 & 2 mixed, Sweet Scented Oronoco, C. Kitefoot, Tin Foil Cavendish, A. A. Circular of Prices will be sent on appli Canister, Turkish Note the new article of Fresh Scotch Snuff. March 4th. 1859

TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS. PECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the "NATIONAL FERTILIZER," prepared of Green Sand Mari, An
imal Bones and Fish, manufactured for application according to the analyses of Vegetables, Plants, Cereals, Cotton,
Sugar Cane and Tobacco. Unlike Guano, it imparts persistent fertility to the soil. Delivered in New York at \$35 per
ton, of 2000 lbs. Orders must state the crop for which it is
wanted. For descriptive Circulars with Analyses, address
J. P. C. CANNING,
Jan. 14, 1859.—20-2m
37 Falton St., N. Y.

Official Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT.

December Term, 1858. Henry Schulkin Original Attachment.

Jacob Wessel. The Satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jacob Wessel, is a non-resident. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifrom be made in the whimington Journal for six weeks, non-fying the said defendant to appear at the rext term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next, and there to plead, answer or demur or judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the preperty levied upon be sold to satisfy plain-SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT, Original Attachment. James Freshwater,

T APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE
Court, that the defendant, James Freshwater, is a nonresident. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, For particulars apply to C. E. Leete, Fayetteville, who is

notifying the said de/endant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Honday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's delt and costs. SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk. [127-1t-23-tc-[Pr. fee \$5 62] STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY. David E. Bunting, Petition for sale of Real Estate.

shall offer for sale, by public auction, at the Market Honse in Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 15th March next, (being Tuesday of Court week,) the following "certain tract of Land, situate in the county of New Hanover, containing 1,546 acres, lying on the head waters of Morgan's creek, called Erwin's branch, adjoining the lands of Daniel T. George, Obed Scott, Elizabeth Hansgan, John G. Mahn and others;" and being the same tract of land on which the late John Bunting lived at the time of his death.

TERMS.—One Hundred Dollars cash,—the residue at twelve months, under bond with approved security. twelve months, under bond with approved security.

Given at Office, this 3d February, A. D. 1869.

A. M. WADDELL, C. M. E. Pr. fee \$5 62 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the cath of C. P. Williams the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that five slaves, his property, (viz:) HARRY, SAM, and SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them, the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said coun-ty, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their said master, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859.

W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.]

A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.] DESCRIPTIONS HARRY is stout built, black complexion, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 175 pounds. Sam is thick set, dark complected, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

\$250 REWARD. WILL GIVE A REWARD of Fifty Dollars for either of the above negroes, dead or alive, delivered to me or for their confinement in Jail so that I can get them. C. B. MILLER: New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859

WILL ALSO give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for my negro woman PH'LLIS, who is runaway. She is of black complexion, thick set and about 5 feet high; has some front teeth out, and speaks quick. The above reward will be paid for her safe confinement in Jail so that I can C. B. MILLER. Jan. 28th, 1859

# Rewards.

\$50 REWARD. RANAWAY FROM PETER RIVES, Guardian fo Mary C. Teel. negro man BEN. Said negro is a dark mulatto, has a large mole on the right side of his nose. slow spoken, has a down look when spoken to. weighs 160 or 170 lbs., and is about six feet in height. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of BEN so that I get him. He is no doubt trying to passas a free man. PETER RIVES, Guardian.

Greenville, N. C., Jan. 19th. 1859 Greenville, N. C., Jan. 19th, 1859

\$50,000 REWARD.

The above sum was actually given to my p≥ trons during the year 1858. DUANE RULISON, Proprietor of the Great Gift Book House, No. 33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, continues the sale of Books as usual. A Gift worth from 25 cents to \$100 sent with every Book.

\$800 WORTH OF GIFTS!!! CONSISTING OF

Gold and Silver Watches, Fine Gold Jewelry, &c. Will be distributed with every 1000 BOOKS. The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the extensive assortment of valuable Standard and Miscella-neous Books. which are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS: FOR EVERY BOOK PUBLISHED AT ONE DOLLAR OR MORE, THE PURCHASER WILL BE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE ONE OF THE FOL-LOWING ARTICLES:
Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Ladies' and Gents Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Ladies' and Gents'
Gold Guard Chains, Gold Rings, Cameo Sets, Gold Bracelets,
Cameo and Florentine Settings, Ladies' Cameo Breast Pins,
Ladies' Florentine Sets, Ladies' Florentine Pins, Ladies'
Cameo Ear Drops, Ladies' Gold Breast Pins, Gold Bosom
Studs, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Sleeve Buttons, Gold Commercial Pens in Silver Cases, Ladies' Gold Pens, with Holdmercial Pens in Silver Cases, Ladies Gold Pens, with Hold-ers, Extra Gold Pens, with Cases and Holders, Gents' Clus-ter Bosom Pins, Gold Tooth Picks, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Pencils, Ladies' Gold Ear Drops, Eight Day Parlor Time Pieces, Sewing Machines, Pocket Knives, Silver Ware, in-cluding Spoons, Butter Knives, Forks, Cake Baskets, &c.— Also, Miscellaneous Gifts of Gold Jewelry, Gift Books, &c. worth from 25 cents to \$25.

Our New Catalogue for 1859 is sent free for all, upon application. The inducements offered agents are more liberal than those of any other house in this business. Having been in the Publishing and Book Selling business for the last eight years, my experience enables me to conduct the Gift Enter-prise with satisfaction to all.

Agents are wanted in every town and county, to who commissions will be given in books, or a per centage in money. For a club of 10 books, I extra book and gift given on larger orders, commissions are more liberal. For full particulars address, .
DUANE RULISON, Publisher, 33 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

P. S.—In press, and will be issued February 1st, "The Life, Speeches, and Memorials of Daniel Webster," by Sam-uel Smucker, A. M., a splendidly Illustrated Volume of 550 pages. Agents wanted. [Jan. 14-3m "HARD TIMES NO MORE." A NY PERSON (Lady or Gentleman) in the United States, possessing a small capital of from \$3 to \$7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from \$5 to \$10 per day can be realized. For particulars, address, (with stamp,)

W. R. ACTON & CO.,

41 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia Feb. 19, 1859 SCHOOL BOOKS. THE ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS OF Wilmington, New Hanover and adjoining Counties, is called to the large and extensive rement of SCHOOL BOOKS recently received by them, and which they offer for sale upon the most reasonable terms.

(with stamp,)

Bept. 30th, 1858

To RESCUE PERSONS ON FIRE.—Several deaths have recently taken place by the light dresses of ladies and children catching fire, and for the want of sensible means employed to extinguish the flames. The first thing a lady should do, in case her clothes take fire, is to lie down on the flame and own and should be light. down on the floor, ro'l over and over, and shout "Fire!"
"Help!" If a second person is at hand, and witness such an accident, he or she should at once lay the unfortunate person on the floor and roll her over in the carpet or whatever can be most promptly used to exclude the air from the flames.—Scientific American.

The British in Japan.—The English papers state that the British Government has not been along to the flames.—Scientific American.

For the better regulation of Pilotage on the Cape Fear River and its Bars.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Board of Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage for the Cape Fear River, shall consist of six persons—three of whom, Commissioners for the town of Wilmington, shall constitute a quorum to transact business—whereof five shall be citizens of the town of Wilmington, and elected as now required by law, and the other shall be a resident of the county of Brunswick, and shall be chosen by the residents of the town of Smithville, who are qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, at an electo vote for members of the House of Commons, at an elec-tion to be held on the first Monday of May in each year, by the Sheriff of the county of Brunswick, in the same manner

vessels.

3d. Be it further enacted, That the Commissioners shall issue three classes of license, as follows: 1st, A license to pilot vessels whose draught of water does not exceed nine feet to such applicants above the age of twenty-one years, who have served as apprentices for at least three years, and complied with the provisions of this act; 2d. A license to pilot vessels whose draught of water does not exceed twelve to those who have served at least three years under a pilot vessels whose draught of water does not exceed twelve feet, to those who have served at least three years under a license of the 1st class; 3d. An unlimited or full license to these who have served at least three years under a license of the second class, to pilot vessels of any draught of water.

4th. Be it further enacted, That the Commissioners of Navigation shall fix the rates of pilotage for vessels in the following manner, viz:—Vessels whose draught is six feet or under; seven feet or under; eleven feet or under; then feet or under; eleven feet or under; twelve feet or under; the feet or under it is the twelve feet or under; thirteen feet or under; fourteen feet or under; fifteen feet or under; sixteen feet or under; and the Commissioners of Navigation shall not reduce the rates

of pilctage below the present rates. TN PURSUANCE of a decree of the Court of Equity, for any Justice of the Peace of the counties of New Hanover New Hanover county, in this cause, made at last Term. I shall offer for sale, by public auction, at the Market House in Wilmington on Tuckhall the Art. ter of a vessel, respecting the pilotage of vessels, and any one of them may issue a warrant, within the county in which such commissioner or justice may reside, against any master of a vessel, for the recovery of any pilotage, which warrant shall be directed to the sheriff, constable, or other proper rofficer, who shall execute the same, together with all other process authorized by this act. And on any warrant issued as aforesaid, any justice of the peace in either county, or any one of said commissioners, may give judgment for any sum not exceeding sixty dollars, and may issue execution thereon, in the manner of issuing executions on judgments and the process of the page which may be executed. rendered by justices of the peace, which may be executed agreeable to the rules and regulations prescribed for the levy and sale under executions issuing on judgment, ren-dered by justices of the peace; and such justice or com-missioner shall issue summon for witnesses, and administer oaths, as is done in cases of trials before justices of the

Be it further enacted, That no apprentice hereafter be authorized by the Board to pilot any vessel of nore than six feet draught of water. 7th. Be it further enacted. That every master of sel, who shall detain a pilot at the time appointed, so that he cannot proceed to sea, though wind and weather should permit, shall pay to such pilot three dollars per day during the time of his actual detention.

Sth. Be it further enacted, That no master of a vessel shall be required to take or keep a pilot on board, or pay for pilotage in the river or over the bars, who is or has been a full branch pilot, or employs a full branch pilot as first 9th. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this.

the 7th day of February, 1859.
THOMAS SETTLE, JR., S. II. C. HENRY T. CLARK, S. S. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ). I, RUFUS H. PAGE, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on tile in this office.

Given under my hand this 11th of February, 1859.

RUFUS H. PAGE, Secretary of State.

hereby exempted from serving on the Juries of New Ha

over county.
SEC. 2 Be it further enacted. That the Captain of sai ompany shah, on the Saturday preceding each Court in said county, turnish the Chairman of the ounty court with the names of the persons entitled to the benefit of such empion. SEC 3. Be it further enacted. That this act and the certificate provided for in the second section, may be given in evidence in any proceedings thereon, in any Court in said county, and shall be in order or the space of five years, un ss said Company shall disband or fall below at least thirt effective members. head three times and ratified in General Assembly, th the 4th January, 1859.

THOMAS SETTLE, Jr., S. H. C. HENRY T. CLARK, S. S. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE. I. RUFUS H. PAGE, Secretary of State, in and for the Sta of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand, this 10th January, 1859.

RUFUS H. PAGE, Secretary of State.

Decisions of the Supreme Court. By Pearson, C. J. In Farrar and Bros. v. Red wine, from Union; judgment reversed. Also, in State v. Easly and others, from Bertie, dismissing the information. Also, in Jones v. Edwards, in equity from Greene, reversing the interlocutory order. Also, in Caldwell v. Caldwell, in equity, from Guilford, directing a reference. Also, in Baird v. Baird, in equity, from Person, directing a decree for plaintiffs. Also, in Tomlinson v. Claywell, in equity, from Iredell, directing the interlocutory

order to be affirmed. By BATTLE, J. In Swan v. Brown, from Rowan adgment reversed and venire de novo. Also, in Williams v. Alexander, from Mecklenburg, reversing the judgment and directing a judgment for piaintiff. Also, in Lawrence v. Anderson, in equity, from Hertford, directing a decree for Anderson. Also, in Robinson, v. Goddard, in equity, from Martin, declaring the plaintiffs entitled to partition Also, in James v. Norris, in equity, from Wake; the injunction to be continued. Also, in the State v. Brim, from Mecklenburg; demurrer sustained

and bill dismissed. By Ruffin, J. In Commissioners of Salisbury Powe, from Rowan, affirming the judgment. Also in Hart, v. Coffee, in equity, from Mecklenburg; demurrer sustained and bill dismissed. Also, in Bogey, v. Shute, in equity, from Craven. Also, in Dunlap v. Ingram, in equity, from Anson.—Standard.

Conflagration in Memphis. MEMPHIS, March 2 .- Nearly half of one of the principal squares on Main street was burnt over last night, involving a loss of \$150,000. The buildings destroyed included the newspaper offices of the Eagle and Enquir-er, the Avalanche, Ledger, Christian Advocate Presby-terian and Sentinel. The principal sufferers are: Hut-ton & Clark, printers; Gelkey & Warren, Saffaraus & Stratton, W. H. Hunt and N. Stillman, tradesmen Heinrick & Bros., tavern keepers, and Joseph Teufel.-There was a partial insurance.

New York, March 2 .- Advices from Hayti to the 14th ult., have been received here. President Geffard had issued a circular laying down the programme of his government. All banished Haytians are invited to return. The National Guard is dismissed and the proper ty of the late Emperor and his family is confiscated. The country was quiet, but business was dull. The only son of President Geffard died on the 28th

Later from Hayti.

of January. The deceased was a colonel in the army, and took a prominent part in the late revolution. The whole population of Port-au-Prince flocked to his late residence, and his funeral was attended with every mark of honor.

Fatal Collision in Court. LOUISVILLE, March 2.- There was a collision to-day Hawesville, resulting from an old political feud. he court, was interrupted by Thos. S. Low,

LEVI BRANSON A. B., Principal of Male Department.

LEVI BRANSON A. B., Principal of Male Department.

LEVI BRANSON A. B., Principal of Male Department.

MISS S. L. HAMPTON. in charge of Female Unpartment.

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MISS S. L. HAMPTON.

CARBON OIL LANGE ASSORTMENT OF TIN. COPPERATE.

MISS S. L. HAMPTON.

C

Arrival of the Overland Mail—Seamer Hermann Rold—A Battle with the In ians—An Officer Killed.
St. Louis, March 3d.—The overland mail has arrived with San Francisco dates to the 8th ult. There are no through passengers. The steamer Hermann had been sold by the United States Marshal for \$46,000. The steamer Uncle Sam was to leave San Francisco for the Colorado river with five hundred troops to operate against the Mohave Indians. Business was brisk at San Francisco, with a large

demand from the interior. A band of Apache Indians who had stolen a number of horses and mules from San Elizaro, were pursued by a detachment of mounted riflemen from Fort Bliss, unas political election.

2d. Be it further enacted, That before the Commissioners of Navigation shall grant a commission or license to pilot vessels on Cape Fear River or its bars, it shall be the duty of the Board to require the applicant to prove, by at least three nautical men, under oath, his competency to manage or work vessels, and such knowledge of the Cape Fear River or work vessels, and such knowledge of the Cape Fear River or work vessels, and such knowledge of the Cape Fear River or work vessels, and such knowledge of the Cape Fear River or work vessels, and such knowledge of the Cape Fear River or its bars as may be necessary to qualify him to pilot vessels.

That the Commissioners shall strong.

From the Baltimore Sun

The Washington Tragedy. We have very little that is new concerning this un fortunate affair. The Star of last evening says:

Mr. Sickles, in jail, passes his time in reading, writing, and receiving the visits of his personal friends, numbers of whom call on him every hour in the day, and up to a late hour at night.

The rumor about town last night that Mrs. Sickles had been arrested to be detailed as a witness in the com-

ing trial, is untrue. Mrs. S. still remains at her house in the west-end.

The counsel employed to defend Mr. Sickles at the coming trial are Messrs. David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia; Edward M. Stanton, late of California; and David Paul Brown of this city. Daniel Ratcliffe and Samuel Chilton, of this city. Thus far we hear of no counsel engaged by Mr. Key's friends to assist Mr. Ould on the part of the prosecution.

From a Washington letter in the New York Tribune

we copy the following: It is undoubtedly for Mr. Sickles' interest that the trial should take place as soon as possible. His evidence is on the spot, while the prosecution will be obliged to look to New York for theirs, unless they confine selves to the facts attending the deed itself, and make no inquiries into character. It now seems probable that the grand jury will take up the case on Monday, bring in a bill on Tuesday, and have the case ready for trial

by Wednesday of next week. According to the most trustworthy accounts, it would seem that Mr. Key was not thought to be a libertine, as has been charged, by those who knew him best. His health was such as in their opinion would preclude such a life. His nerves were shattered partially, it was then believed, in consequence of grief for the loss of his wife two years since. He never studied very hard, and of late relied mainly upon his natural talents for success at the bar. He was what some may call a "first-rate fellow," ready at a joke or a frolic, and an excellent story-teller. And, what would be singular, I am sorry to say, in the case of any man, and is especially singular in his case, his stories rarely if ever bordered on the obscene. My informant says that in all his intercourses he never heard him tell one of that description. He affected excentricity in manner and costume; was uncouth in speech and rough in address purposely. He would come to dinner with a riding whip under his arm, and was sometimes seen in the street wearing top-boots and leather leggings. Notwithstanding these peculiarities he was intimate with

A Washington letter to "The Press" says: Mrs. Sickles insists upon seeing Mr. Sickles, and it is the impression that she will do injury to herself unless she is permitted to do so.

Mrs. Pendleton, the sister of Mr. Key, is now in this city. She is a very elegant and accomplished lady, wife of Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, and is most inconsolable for the loss of her brother. Poor Key accompanied her frequently on reception days, or visits to her friends

The mother of Mr. Sickles is seriously ill from grief. John Gray, (colored,) owner of the house in which it s alleged Mrs. Sickles was in the habit of meeting Key. has published a card relative to the matter, in which he states, among other things, that he rented the house to Mr. Key on the 25th of November, 1858. That he aid this on the representation of Mr. Key, that we wanted t for a gentleman named Wright, of Massachusetts.-Gray further states that he was never in the house but once after he rented it to Mr. Key, bout three weeks afterward, and that his object in going then was to make a fire," on the supposition that Mr. Wright had arrived and would need it.

Since the sad occurrences of last Sunday, much has been said of the friendship which existed between Mr. Sickles and the late Mr. Key up to within a brief period of the fatal day. It is well known that when Mr. Key became an applicant for the office of district attorney, he found in Mr. Sickles a warm and steadfast friend .-His exertions to secure that position for Mr. Key were of the most zealous and untiring character; and this, together with other evidences of mutual good feeling, has given rise, in connection with the unhappy affair, to no nconsiderable amount of discussion.

An Instrument Speaking French.

We have been hugely amused with the story of a native of the Emerald Isle, who undertook on one occasion to show his colloquial resources in the polite provincialisms of the French language. The story condensed (for hortness) in our own way, runs somewhat as follows: A vessel was cast away on the coast of France, when the captain and crew were reduced to close straits for the convenience of cooking, and a gridiron being necessary, the captain inquired of his men whether they could speak French; no one of them knew anything of that anguage, until he came to a zealous Irishman, who promptly replied that he could settle that business with the land-lubbers.

"Well, Patrick," said the captain, "give me a pecimen of your French." " Parlez vous Frongsay?" said Patrick, with a most triumphant look. It was sufficient. Patrick was sent on his errand

and after a while entered a peasant's house, and when the master rose to meet him, he said in his best smiles,-"Parles vous Frongsay, Monsieur?"
"Oui, Monsieur," blandly replied the Frenchman "Well, thin, will ye be plazed to lind me loan of a gridiron?" inquired Patrick, with an extra bow.

"Je n'entend pas!" said the wondering peasant, look-

ing at his visitor. Patrick was nonplussed, but determined not to be put out of countenance by a Frenchman, he said again,

more distinctly, "Parlez vons Frongsay, Monsieur?"
"Oui!" (Yes, yes!) was the prompt reply "Well, thin, savin' your presence! will ye be plazed to lind me the loan of a gridiron?"

The puzzled Gaul shook his head, and was at a loss what to do or say. Patrick was invincible, and began to mutter to himself something about being in a bad-

mannered country, and with a heroic effort at suavity and smiles, but somewhat decided, he answered again, " Parlez vous Frongsay, Monsieur?" " Oui! Monsieur! Ori!" "Well, thin, its a small favor I ask of ye, Will ye be plazed to lind me the loan of a gridiron? The incomprehensible Frenchman could not understand the rhetoric of the visitor, and shook his head,

doubtingly, when Patrick, with a conscious pride of his diplomacy, and the indignity with which he had been treated, turned on his heels, saying, "Bad luck to ye! Is this the way ye trate Christians in this murtherin country? May ye never have anything to put on your gridiron, till ye can trate stran-

gers dacently!" A FABLE.—"I have something to ask you," said a young eagle to a learned melancholly owl: "men say there is a bird named Merops, who, when he rises in the air, fies with his tail upward, head toward the ground;

"Cer:ainly not!" answered the owl, "it's only a foolish tradition of man. He is himself a Merops; for he would fly to heaven without for a moment losing sight of earth." How did the majority of Scotchmen at the Cen-

16th, aged 33 years.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1859. Death of the Postmaster General.

Hon. AARON V. BROWN, Postmaster General of the United States, died on Tuesday forenoon, at 91/6 o'clock.

This death, although anticipated for the last day or two. comes upon the country with startling suddenness. ashes on the head as a mark of mourning and humilia-Mr. Brown was one of the ablest men in the country; like most southwestern men, his character was strongly marked and vigorous, his reputation was pure and with-

Mr. Brown was, we think, a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

#### Fossils and other Things.

Noah's ark, nor the tooth of the guyascutus, nor both put together, constitute all the fossils which may be found, neither are they the most remarkable. They are dead, turned to stone or lime as the case may be. They make no sign, the tooth of the guyascutus is harmless, and never fancies that it can bite, neither does the keel of the ark make insane attempts at crossing the Atlantic on its own account. There are other relics of a past age, remains of a different state of existence, politically speaking, as much fossils in their way as Noah's ark or the tooth of the guyascutus. These political fossils, worthy gentlemen, many of them, occasionally fancy themselves still politically alive and meet together or write letters providing for the re-organization of the Whig party, for doing something which cannot be done, for which the day is past.

A very respectable, but rather cold gentleman of this State-to wit, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, is very fond of figuring in this way. He is quite epislotary and rather didactic, extends his studies into the region of political conchology, says his say, and subsides or rather rises into the character of a respectable private gentleman. inclining to the fossil character in politics.

Where things may drift, we cannot pretend to know. The greatest troubles of life are those that never occur. Our prophets of evil forebode many a dire national affliction that never may, and, we think, never will befall us. J. R. Blossom's distillery, between two men named But it would be folly to shut our eyes to the fact that the Rogers and Evans, relative to rolling Turpentine out of spirit of disorganization must have acquired great force the water. After some words passed, Rogers drew his when a Congress of the United States adjourns without knife and stabbed Evans in the breast and arm, and also making any provision to carry on one of the most impor- in the back, near the shoulder blade. Rogers made off tant departments of the government—one that may fairly and has not yet been arrested. Evans' wounds are conbe said to occupy nearly the place in the political system | sidered dangerous.—Daily Journal, 10th inst. that the circulation does in the human. A somewhat similar difficulty occurred during General Pierce's administration, but that was at the close of the long session and the President never let Congress get away before he called it back again.

But for all that, this goodly country of ours is not ruined, spite of all that may be said by the fiery declaimers who employ strong language with the more freedom, because of the little influence or responsibility attaching to anything they may say, and in spite too of the ominous nods and head shakings of others, who can look wiser and nod more impressively than Burley himself. Thank heaven, the class of empty spouters and equally empty headshakers is passing away, and the sooner the better. Just as soon as people generally arrive at the conclusion that two and two make four and no more, and no less, then will all these people pass into the fossil state, and softly to his bedisde and gazing for a second upon his wisdom cease to be either enthroned on an noisy tongue, or its sentence conveyed by the ominous shaking of an

apparently preparing to fossilize themselves as rapidly as circumstances will permit. These people call themthat the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Road States, all, or nearly all, engaged in building railroads: the representatives of one State says-No! your works must all pay toll to us. Thirty-two States wanting March, 1859, filling that post two years. Railroads, must all pay tribute to a few iron-masters in one. Cool, that—isn' it? Quite in the fossil way, and yet it has hardly passed into the stoney stage yet. It is now somewhat on the brass order. The course of these people in the present Congress is the most narrow, selfish and short sighted that can be imagined. They are preparing for themselves a severe retribution. They have now far more protection and evinced feelings of surprise and subdued grief at than they ought to have. By keeping quiet they might the calamities of the past short week. On motion of be allowed to retain it, but they will be fools, and how- the First Assistant Postmaster General, Horatio King, ever they may succeed in manœuvring for a time, the revival of railroad enterprise in the United States will fut, Esq., of the Auditor's office, chosen secretary. The bring about such a reaction against our iron masters-(masters indeed, they seek to be) as may sweep away all duties on railroad iron, or at any rate reduce them to a merely nominal rate. The sooner these people become fossilized the better for the country.

Mr. Richard Cobden, the great English Free Trade member of parliament, comes out to this country to examine the condition of the Illinois Central Railroad in which he is largely interested.

The Gubernatorial canvass has already commenced in week in May. Virginia is an extensive State to stump

Bartholomew Fuller, Esq., of Fayetteville, has been appointed Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, and has entered on the duties of his office.

The trial of Sickles for the killing of Key was to have commenced yesterday at Washington City. It is probable that the Court adjourned over till to-day, out of respect to the late District Attorney, the man whom Sickles shot. It is a hard case all around.-The world is said to be cruel to woman when she makes a false step-perhaps unduly so, but that is woman's own business, for it is she who bears down most heavily upon a tallen sister. In Mrs. Sickles' case, however, we cannot find many grounds for excuse or palliation. The habitual deceit which the woman must have practised since April last, when, according to her own confession, her actual criminality with Key commenced, is even more revolting than that criminality itself. To meet, from day to day, the man she overtook them on the night following. All that is morhabitually dishonored—to smilingly dispense the hospital of the former was laid in the cold tomb on Saturday talities of a home provided by a husband to whom she was basely faithless, and finally to betray to death the paramour who, wrong as his conduct was, was blameless when compared with her, all this shows a depravity demand all the ability, experience and energy with which deserving of all the condemnation that it can receive.

What the verdict of a jury may be, we are unable to say. Whatever that may be, we must regard the chief mischief as having already been done. Families disruptwho of us is to receive the next summons.

I would gladly have turned away to seek composure, and, if possible, consolation in silence, under this most appropriated at the instance of the public prosecutor, against and, if possible, consolation in silence, under this most appropriated at the last semion have passed a resolution of us is to receive the next summons.

I would gladly have turned away to seek composure, and, if possible, consolation in silence, under this most appropriated at the instance of the public prosecutor, against all the instance of the public prosecutor, against the instance of the public prosecutor, against all the instance of the public prosecutor, against the instance of the public prosecutor, against the instance of the public prosecutor, against all the instance of the instance of the instance of the instance of the public prosecutor, against all the instance of the insta ted, confidence destroyed, hopes blasted, children made

The Editor of the JOURNAL left home on Wedner-

THE BEGINNING OF LENT .- The ringing of church bells reminds us that this is the first day of Lent, known as Ash Wednesday, from the ancient practice of putting tion. Sackcloth and ashes were the ancient mourning; crape, and black lace are their more fashionable modern substitutes. Ashes are still used throughout the East.

The Protestant and Catholic Episcopal Churches observe the fast of Lent, though, we believe, in different degrees. The obligation we have always regarded as one dependent upon conscientious conviction. If A believes it is his duty to observe Lent, then A does wrong in not observing it; if, on the contrary, B does not feel any conscientious obligation, then B does no wrong in not keeping Lent. However, these things are not in our way. We trust that all may be better before Lent is out, those who keep and those who do not.

Daily Journal, 9th inst.

Long Creek, N. C.

We have been requested to state that Dr. DEEMS at Long Creek, in this county, on Saturday and Sunday, March 26th and 27th.

This District.

in Convention, if that party think right to call one. It is for the party at large to say. It must always be with great who is not good, and I have never known a more the party to do so, for under our system there is no such pure-hearted man than Gov. Brown. thing as a life estate in any office, while it has been the custom and a good custom, too, with the Democracy of the Cape Fear, not to act capriciously in these matters. We anticipate nothing but harmony among the Democ racy of the Cape Fear.

STABBED .- We learn that a difficulty occurred yes terday morning, in the northern part of the town, at Mr.

Death of the Postmaster General. The Washington papers come to us filled with particulars relative to the death of the late Postmaster General-Hon. A. V. Brown. We take the following from the correspondence of the Baltimore Sun, dated Wash-

ington March 8th: The Hon. Aaron V. Brown, Postmaster General of the United States, is no more. He survived until about half-past nine o'clock this morning. At an early dawn he was visited by President Buchanan. Rev. M. Granberry, of the Methodist Church South, also called and united in feverent prayer with the departing statesman. This exercise is described as exceedingly gratifying for as the invocation ascended to the skies it appeared to be accompanied on the part of Mr. Brown with fervent faith and hope in the merit of his Redeemer.

Precisely fiiteen minutes before he drew the last breath, Mrs. Brown, his deeply afflicted wife, stepped countenance, he opened his eyes in full consciousness, lips to his and imprinted thereon a kiss—a kiss which will never be forgotten. Around him, as he breathed There is a class of people in Pennsylvania who are his last, were Mrs. Brown, Miss Narcissus Saunders, Cynthia Saunders, Edwin Saunders, Aaron and Gran ville Brown, and Mrs. Gwin, Mr. Pillow and Dr. Force,

Postmaster General Brown was born in the county selves Tariff Democrats—that is to say, these people, of Brunswick, Va., on the 15th of August, 1795. Hi with a tax on imported iron of some 24 per cent., want father was the Rev. Aaron Brown, who enlisted when protection by a higher rate. It is not enough for them not yet of lawful age in the revolutionary army. When young Aaron was educated in We Westravville Academy, Nash county, North Carolina, and graduated in should pay twenty-four dollars on every hundred dollars 1814 in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel worth of iron it contrives to get, but they want to make Hill. He served as a State Senator for the counties of it pay thirty-four, that Pennsylvania iron-masters may Lincoln and Giles, Tenn., from 1821 to 1827. In 1839 have protection! This Union contains thirty-three and held that exalted position until 1845. He was subhe entered upon duty as a representative in Congress sequently by a large majority elected Governor of the all, or nearly all, seeking to develop their "American State of Tennessee, all of which he filled with distinguishindustry," by opening up avenues to market, and yet ed honor. On the 9th day of March, 1857, he entered upon his important duties as Postmaster General, and closed his brilliant career on the morning of the 8th of

> order of the President a general suspension of business in the postoffie department and in the office of the sixth auditor was proclaimed. The edifice was at once closed and draped in mourning.

At noon, the heads of divisions in the general postoffice and office of the sixth auditor, together with the clerks, messengers, laborers and watchmen, held a mass meeting in the large room. The assemblage was large Esq., Second Assistant Postmaster General was unanimously called upon to preside, and Henry St. John Ofmeeting being thus organized, the chair in a brief but eloquent manner stated the object of the meeting. Thos. P. Scott, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which

were, with deep feeling and unanimity, adopted. "Resolved, That although we have during several days received from hour to hour such gloomy reports from the death-bed of our beloved friend and respected chief, Aaron V. Brown, Postmaster General, as have prepared us in some measure for the announcement just made to us of his decease, yet we are chilled and sorrow stricken by the final shock.

"Resolved, That as some small and inadequate testimonial of our high respect for him as a public officer, Virginia. The election will take place in the fourth our love for him as a kind, genial and true hearted friend, we will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved. That while we well know that this is time for us to invade the sanctity of family grief, and that we can do nothing to heal a wound so recent and so dreadful, the pain of which can only be assuaged and by chance at Vera Cruz on a special mission, was to blunted by time, we, nevertheless, desire to tender to the take down some fifty families to Tlacotalpan, half way family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy and con- to the Isthmus, on the Alvarado river. dolence, and request the chairman of the meeting to cause, at a fitting time, a copy of its proceeding to be transmitted to Mrs. Brown.

Horatio King, Esq., First Assistant Postmaster General, then advanced and delivered the following address with such eloquence and feeling that there was scarcely a dry eye in the room.

We are assembled under circumstances of a most extraordinary character. Only three days ago we met in this place for the purpose of giving utterance to our unfeigned grief over the death of one of our oldest and most warmly cherished associates.

We are now called upon to lament the sudden demise of our honored and beloved chief, Aaron V. Brown.-Only one short week has passed since both were with us apparently in good health. Both left the office after the attacking it, to send messengers to him, to ascertain if duties of the day, one week ago Monday. Sickness and we but wait to perform the same sad office in respect to the now lifeless form of the latter. What an inscrutable Providence! At the very moment when the exigencies of the public service more than ever before each was so eminently endowed, they have been stricken down almost without a moment's warning. To me, and I doubt not to all of you, the blow is perfectly stunning. The angel of death seems to be hovering over us and we stand aghast, as it were, in anxious solictude to know

who of us is to receive the next suramons. this melancholy occasion. I saw Governor Brown for the last time on Wednesday forenoon—the day after he was attacked. He was taken with a severe chill on the Monday night previous, and this was followed by a hot severe, is not quite so heavy as had been at first feared, owing to the fact that the amount of goods saved is found, upon examination, to be larger than had been supposed at the time.

The Gol. John M. Moore, a native of North Carolina and a resident of Mississippi from his boyhood, died at Vicksburg on the 16th, aged 33 years.

This melancholy occasion. I saw Governor Brown for the last time on Wednesday forenoon—the day after he was attacked. He was taken with a severe chill on the Monday night previous, and this was followed by a hot fever, resulting in pluria pheumonia at three o'clock on Tuesday morning. The disease had been checked when I called, and he was comparatively comfortable. He had sent for me to inquire about the business of the department, and was especially anxious to know what Congress was doing in regard to the post-office bills before of as possible, for the physician charged me to occupy his attention but a few moments, and I left him in the prisonment and france fine.

The widow Beinaldy, milkwoman, for the history was sentenced to 8 months' imprisonment and 2,000 france fine. They were also doomed to have aix placerds of the placerds of the post-office bills before the post-office bills before of as possible, for the physician charged me to occupy in prisonment and 50 france fine.

Yillin, grocer, coffee falsified with chicary, aix days' imprisonment and france fine.

The Editor of the Journal left home on Wedner-day, to be in attendance at the meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements, at Raleigh to-day. He will probably be absent about ten days, during which time we will do the best we can for the benefit of our readers. assistant, (John Marron, Esq.,) who, unknown to him, then laid upon the bed of death; but his physician had left such explicit orders for him to be kept quiet, that I declined to go into his room, excusing myself by an encouraging note, which appeared to satisfy him. With occasional intermissions from severe suffering, reviving for a moment the hopes of his family and friends, he continued to sink until death came to his relief. continued to sink until death came to his relief. I'here is no doubt that his great concern relative to the Postoffice Department, in the prosperity of which, from the day he took charge of it, he has felt the most lively interest, operated seriously against his recovery. In response to one of his attending physicians on this subject, during one of the intervals of partial relief, he said, with ties. much emphasis. "Yes, Doctor, I HAVE trouble." His interview with the President, whom he recognized and conversed with some time last night, is represented to have been most solemn and affecting.

He took leave of his family with all that warmth of

affection he always in so remarkable a manner displayed toward those he so dearly loved. His devoted wife and affectionate stepdaughter watched over him every mo-ment to the last, and kind friends were ever ready to assist. But he has gone! I'be pall of death now hangs over that hospitable and, till now, happy household! We have been requested to state that Dr. DEEMS is while the steps of the dread monster seem to echo expected to hold a Quarterly Conference and to preach through these halls, bidding us, one and all, to prepare to follow! A great and good man has fallen in the midst of his usefulness, and in the zenith of his popularity.-We have lost in him a sincere friend, on whom we could ever lean for support. Always courteous, dignified It will be seen that Mr. Winslow is a candidate for without ostentation or assumed superiority, clear-headed re-election to Congress, subject, as every Democratic and the master always of a sound judgment—how much candidate properly should be, to the action of his party qualities. When I have said he was great and good I have given him an exalted name. No man can be truly

The Overland Mail.

St. Louis, March 7.-The overland mail, with California dates of 11th ult., has arrived. Three hundred United States troops had been despatched to the Colorado river to punish the Mohave

The Panama steamer was to sail on the 21st. Business was brisk and provisions, liquors and coffee were advancing in price.

Further by the Overland Mail. St. Louis, March 7.—The San Francisco papers state that an additional section of the California Central railroad had been put under contract. The Indian war in the northern part of the State is

The passengers by the overland mail report heavy rains having fallen on the Colorado Desert, an unusua occurrence. Also, that the company met with complete access in sinking wells, finding an abundance of water at a depth of 50 feet.

Severe snow storms prevailed along the Pachico and Texan passes, and a large amount of additional stock was being distributed along the route. Lieut. Lazalle, previously reported mortally wounded in the fight with the Apaches Indians, was rapidly im-

An expedition was about leaving Fort Buchanan under Captain Ewell against the band of Apaches who killed two army surgeons in January. The Body of the Lost Aeronaut Found.

ADRIAN, MICHIGAN, March 7 .- The remains of Mr. Thurston, the lost aeronaut, were found near Toledo on Sunday. His body has been missing since September, and although nearly six months have elapsed, was fully

Serious Rail Road Riot.

ELIZABETHPORT, March 8.—Last week about 100 laborers employed at the coal docks here by the Delaware, Department. Lackawana, and Central Railroad Company struck for higher wages. A party of men were then brought from New York to fill their places, but owing to the threats made they were afraid to land from the steamboat.— Yesterday a train arrived from Scranton with another working force. The strikers and the new men formed in a line, and marched to the coal docks amid much excitement. To-day an outbreak occurred, and the strikers and Scanton men are now fighting with great fury. \$1 721/2 per 1 1. Fire-arms have been freely used, and many are already wounded. The president of the road and a posse of police are now on the ground endeavoring to check the af

U. S. Minister to Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 7.-Hon Robert M. McLane, of Md., was to-day nominated and confirmed as United States minister to Mexico. He is not to be accredited to any particular government of Mexico. Mr. La Reintree, the accomplished Spanish scholar. will go out with the new minister as secretary of legation.

BOSTON, March 7.-The United States flag ship Cumberland was at Port Praya January 26th, and would leave soon for Greece. The sloop of war Dale had left

for Monrovia, and the Marion was also on a cruise. The V incennes was daily expected. The Kentucky-Lynch Law ... Action of the Grand

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—The Hopkins county grand ury, after an investigation into the recent murder of Low, at Hawesville, by a mob, report that "they find no grounds for indicting the persons implicated."-Several citizens of Hawesville have left the place, fearing that they will be the next victims to the outlaws.

Appointments by the President. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Patrick H. Downey, collector of the customs for the district of San Pedro, California, in the place of John G.

Martin Russell, at Troy, New York; reappointed. Henry N. Dowd, at Albany, New York; reappoint-

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT VERA CRUZ .- Flight of the Citizens.—We find some interesting news in the New

We have private letters from Vera Cruz which speak of the flight from that city, in consequence of the threatened descent of Miramon, as very general. It comprises every class of people, men, women and children, who are fleeing in every direction, by sea as well as by land. The Louisiana Tehnantepec Company's steamer Jasper

As an instance of the courtesy and friendly feeling that exist between the squadrons, our informant says that the U. S. ship Saratoga, Capt. Turner, was on the point, a short time since, of returning to Pensacola for tores, and the English and French commanders cheerfully offered, in her absence, to protect American lives and property in the city. But Capt. Turner, hearing that Miramon had started his troops for Vera Cruz, determined to remain at his post. Capt. Furner. it appears has obtained the consent of the Juarez authorities to land his forces in the city of Vera Cruz, should it be besieged, and the safety of American residents require

his prompt action. The three commanders, it would seem, intend, in case Miramon actually approaches the city for the purpose of he will guarantee that, in case the place is taken, he can restrain his soldiers from committing outrages on foreign property and residents. Should be besitate, he will nformed of the determination of the three commanders to land their men, and protect their citizens.

dulteration of articles of food is made a very grave ofand the publication of the sentence upon public The latter penalty is the most dreaded of all, as it strikes a blow at the business of the person convicted. The Paris Gazette de Tribuneaux of the 22d of January,

NEW YORK, March 7th, 1859.

yesterday. She brings dates to the 18th ult. The political news is unimportant. The war question is unchanged. Warlike preparations continue. Austria conditionally assents to send representatives to a congress at Paris for the settlement of pending difficul-

The steamship Jura, from Liverpool, arrived here

Cotton steady, an I market firm. Sales for the past two weeks reached 29,000 bales, including 4,000 on culation and 1,600 for export, closing at 7d per lb. for middling Orleans. Breadstuffs very dull, and market inactive. Provisions steady. Rosin dull at 4s. 9d. a 4s. 10d. Spirits Turpentine firm at 40 a 41s. Bice

One Day Later\_Arrival of the Europa.

The steamship Eurepa has arrived at this port with

NEW YORK, March 8th, 1859.

Liverpool dates to the 19th ult .-- one day later. The Cotton market was active. Sales for the week reached 88,000 bales, of which speculators took 15,000 and exporters 7,000 bales. Fair Uplands,.....7d. Middling Uplands, ...... 63/d.

were American. Flour and Wheat is dull but steady. Corn dull, vellow 5s. 9d. a 6s. 2d.: white 7s. 1d. a 7s

Stock at Liverpool 362,000 bales, of which 304,000

Rosin dull, and market heavy at 4s. 9d. a 4s. 11d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 39 a 41s. One Week Later\_Arrival of the Arabia.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 10th, 1859. The Steamship Arabia arrived here last night from Liverpool, with dates to the 26th ult. Corron-The market opened at a decline of 1-16 a

1/8d, but owing to pacific assurances it closed active, and eing vigorously prosecuted, with a fair prospect of a decline above noted was regained. Quotations remain the same as by last Steamer. The sales for the week reached 42,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull.

Later from Vera Cruz.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10th, 1859. Later dates from Vera Cruz have been received here. Miramon was beseiging the city with five thousand men and forty guns. The watchword of the liberals is "victory or death." [No details are given.]

New Hampshire Election. CONCORD. N. H., March 10th, 1859. Governor and three Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10th, 1859-A. M. Hon. Joseph Holt, Commissioner of Patents, has been confirmed Postmaster General, in place of Hon. A. V. Brown, deceased.

B. Fuller, Esq., of North Carolina, has been confirmsolvency; they must reserve ample means to meet any cotton there consumed. The returns state that
obligations, and in their case any departure from this and the cotton of Brazil is more valuable by above 50,

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, March 10th, 1859. Yesterday's Cotton market closed firm, with sales of 6,000 bales. Wheat dull, white \$1 78. Corn quiet | dence warrants, safety is sacrificed for an additional per vellow 86 a 88 cents per bushel. Spirits Turpentine dull at 50% a 51 cents per gallon. Rosin firm at

New YORK. March 6.—The steamer Jura has arrived with Liverpen advices of the 18th ult.

The proceedings of the British Parliament have been uninteresting. The war question is anchanged, and preparations for hostilities still continue to be made. Vague and unconfirmed rumors of a new French loan of £2 $\overline{0}$ ,000,000 sterling are in circulation. Later accounts from India say that the campaign i

Ouge had closed, and all the forts there had been de-THE LATEST. London, Friday.—Austria agrees to send a repre

tative to the Paris Conference, provided that England and Russia will guarantee that the Italian question shall not be discussed. The funds closed firmer. In the House of Lords last night the State affairs of

Camarm said that the various documents which had appeared in the papers were perfectly authentic. The Earl of Derby deprecated a partial discussion of the matter at the present time, and, at his suggestion.

the subject was dropped. In the House of Commons, Mr. Lever took his seat for Galway, and Mr. Salomons for Greenwich, the latter taking the oaths according to the Jewish custom. Mr. Duncombe gave notice that he would move that

the resolution permitting Jews to take seats, and omitting the words in the oaths, " on the faith of a Christian," be made the standing order. France.—The article for which the "La Presse" received a warning from the government is of precisely the same tenor as those which it had been publishing for weeks, and the general supposition was that the measure was taken on the representations of the Austrian Ambassador. The naming had a good effect on the Bourse. The rentes on the 17th advanced nearly ½, but the rise

was not fully sustained. The closing quotations were Orleans Picayune concerning the state of affairs at Ve- 68 for money, and 67f. 90c. for account. The late disastrous failures at Orleans was said tend to 12,000,000 francs. M. DeLessurs left Paris on the the 15th for Alexandria for the express purpose of commencing the Suez

> asserts on trustworthy grounds that the King of Sardinia is determined on making the attempt to drive out the Austrians, with the object of constituting for himself a kingdom strong enough to resist Austria on the one hand, and France on the other; and that it will comprise Venice, and at least 12,000,000 subjects.

An absolute certainty is felt at the court of Turin that France will help Piedmont against Austria, and that Russia will be passive if Austria be left to fight alone, but actively and openly if any other power assist Austria. England and Prussia are expected to be neu-

The above is asserted to be the deliberate plan of the King of Sardinia and his cabinet, and nothing but the withdrawal of France will divert him from it. Turkey.-The news from the Danubian Principal ties is considered of a serious character, and it is feared that complications may arise in that quarter which may be more difficult to deal with than the affairs in Italy.

NEW YORK. March 7 .- The steamer Europe arrive here this afternoon, with dates to the 19th ultimo. was reported that a camp of 100,000 men would soon form at Toulon.

The Paris and Vienna correspondence abound in warlike rumors. Military movements continue active. Napoleon's intentions are said to be certainly in favor

under the suzerainty of the Pope, to govern themselves;

the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, a report on the commercial crisis was presented by the committee on Banking Laws. It contained the following useful remarks on the system of allowing interest on deposits: The best security against commercial convulsion is to limit credit. The nearer we come to a cash business, the sounder will be our trade. The comparative security of French commerce during the late crisis was, no doubt greatly owing to the modified nature of its credits; and n the other hand, the disasters which overwhelmed the commerce of America were as certainly the result of an exaggerated credit system. Everywhere the stability of rce is in an inverse ratio to the development of credit. But the abuse of mercantile credit could not exist to any great extent were it not fostered by the abuse The Republicans have carried the State, including of banking credit. In our commercial system the credit of this material exceeded £30,000,000, exclusive of artigiven by one trader to another, depends mainly on the cles of which cotton formed an important ingredient. credit given by bankers to traders. Traders could not probably not less than £6,000,000. The mere exports give excessive credits unless bankers supplied them with of cotton goods far exceed in value the whole foreign the means. Imprudent banking is at the root of all unsound trading. The great fault of modern banking is

trade of the Roman empire under Augustus, Trajan or Constantine. Indian cotton imported into England be-

rule is the more inexcusable that the proper amount of reserve for them to hold may be ascertained with almost cels other cottons only in shortness of staple, in foulness mathematical precision. But the desire of profit or the and in slovenly package. Indian cotton formed in 1857. urgency of their customers induces bankers, in too many when the import was unusually large, but a fourth part centage of profit, the reserve is allowed to fall dangerously low, and when a time of pressure comes the bank has nothing to fall back upon. This insufficiency of banking reserves is the immediate cause of our panics.-When pressure occurs our great money lenders are the first to take alarm; with enormous liabilities and inadequate reserves of immediately reliable resources, they feel that their solvency is endangered, and their violent efforts to regain a position of safety, are the chief cause of disturbance in the money market. Instead of lending to others, they become themselves the most importunate of borrowers. They who should sustain credit are the chief authors of discredit; they who should inspire confidence are themselves panic-stricken. It is not the needy depositor or ignorant noteholder of the provinces who cause our panics; it is the millionaire money lender of our great centres of our commerce.

One great cause of insufficient reserves is undoubtedly the high rate of interest allowed upon deposits. Such rates can only be paid, and a profit realized, by a close investments of deposits. Our trading credits rest mainly on accommodation from the banks. The provincial the Ionian Islands claimed attention. The Earl of banks deposit a great part of their reserves with London bankers on call. The London bankers again invest their deposits closely, and trust mainly to advances from the Bank of England in case of need, while the Bank of England itself allows its reserve in times of pressure to fall to a trifling fraction of its deposits. Thus the vast superstructure of British commerce rests ultimately on a mere trifle of reserved capital. Our whole credit system is an inverted pyramid. Your committee does not look for any legislative remedy for the abuse of credit. The cure must be found in the more honest and intelligent appreciation of their duties by all who either

Science Triumphant.—The other day, while in Mobile, we availed ourselves of an invitation of Mr. Cook, the Superintendent of the Southern Oil Company, to visit the works of the company, located in the Southern part of the city; and after looking at the establishment and the wonders there going on, we could not but declare that science can triumph over all obstacles, and can accomplish any and everything. This establishment takes common pine rosin, and out of the common pine rosin makes at least a half dozen different kinds of oil. The process is that of taking the rosin, placing it in a cauldron, when it goes through a boiling process, then coming through condensing pipes into vats, then through kettles, and out through different reservoirs, just as desired. Crude oil is first made, then gas oil, and oil sired. Crude oil is first made, then gas oil, and oil nounced capable of sinking whole fleets by the fire of which generates 1,000 feet of gas to the gallon, costing her batteries, and also of running them down. Then twenty cents. The second stage of the rosin, after passing out of this stage, is that of deck oil, which is exing out of this stage, is that of deck oil, which is extensively used on decks of vessels, steamboats, &c., thence into tanner's oil, machinery oil, paint oil, and the last stage is that of a spirit, a superior oil for burning may be realized, but we apprehend there will be found purposes. All these different stages from the rosin is some difficulties in the way. What, if in a violent storm accomplished by a small steam apparatus, which is

This company can turn out of the different oils over 500 barrels per day, averaging seventy-five cents per gallon, at a cost for the rosin of not over thirty dollars, which, beyond a doubt, is one of the greatest triumphs to be landed in boats, which will be as much exposed to of science that has ever been accomplished. It is a fire from the shore as any boats coming from smaller great curiosity, and every scientific man who visits Moile ought to see the works of this company.

The man who, five years ago, would have predicted that no oil could be made from the common pine rosin found on every pine tree in the country, which could be used for building purposes, for printing, for tanners, for mechanics, and, in fact, for almost any purpose, would have been declared insane. Yet it is so, and what is better than all, the gentlemen engaged in this scientific labor are making money out of it. Col. Seymour, editor of the New Orleans Bulletin, is at the head of this company.—Selma Reporter.

the Mail Service.—The Washington Union, in an editorial on the defeat of the bill making appropriation to conduct the mail service of the government, says it places it out of the power of the executive to maintain the ex-

isting mail service, and then adds;
The department, at most, can administration at once to adjust the service to the meaning in its hands. This will require a prompt suspension a great many routes, and a general reduction of all other within a few weeks the country will be able to determine the wisdom of the policy which controlled its presentatives in thus striking down the most important.

that water of the water which have been inflicted to little to the little to the been inflicted to little to the little to little to the little to little to the little to prised that they should resort to any remedy and look to any resource, rather than continue under that government? (Hear, hear.) But what is the remedy? The right Hon. gentlemen says that advice has been given, no doubt, with the most benevolent intentions—namely, that Austria and France should point out how justice should be carried on, and the administration purified, and the law made enlightened. Well, this is all very good advice; but there is one thing that seems to be better than any of those things, namely, to let the people settle it for themselves. (Cheers and laughter.)—I was reading a pamphlet sometime ago on Italy, that was written by Signor Farrisi. Well, what Signor be the said was this—He had been reading the treaty of Paris, and he says the people of Wallachia and Modavia are to meet and consider their own form of government; why should we not have the same in Italy?—Why should not the people of Romagna meet and declare what laws they should have? (Hear.) Signor Farrisi is perfectly right. (Hear, hear.) In the Queen's speech you have a declaration that the assemblies of those Danubian Principalities—those Roman provinces, as they choose to call them—have met and settled their own laws. Whether these are very good laws or not. those Danubian Principalities—those Roman provinces, as they choose to call them—have met and settled their own laws. Whether these are very good laws or not, they will, undoubtedly, be laws fitted for the people of those provinces, and they will be, I hope, laws under which they will live happily. (Hear, hear.) You have to deal in Central Italy with a people that have had for the sacking been dry, the effect would have been interesting. five centuries a glorious literature. A people who have been enlightened for those five centuries, and therefore are very superior to those people of the Danubian Printo any line-of-battle ship in the navy. The next experior cipalities. If you withdraw those foreign forces; if iments undertaken were with a new description of rifle provision be made by the Catholic powers of Europe to shot, which has been named the "Spinster." This bul furnish contingents for the security of the pope—as a let, which can be fired by Captain Norton, at a distance Protestant State we have nothing to do with that—and of no less than 1,800 yards, is intended for blowing up if you let the people of Bologna and Romagna make laws for themselves, I believe the difficulty of Italy will be almost entirely solved. (Rear, hear.) If there shall be a bloody war and contests of armies, they may do nothing for their freedom, and I am sure will not do much for their independence, but should such a plan as the execution for which it is intended. A bag, containthat I suggest be adopted, those people would be able, ing about two pounds' weight of gun-powder, mixed with a great quantity of sawdust, was placed upon the they would be able to settle their own form of government, and their own mode of administration. (Hear, hear.) This is my opinion of the present state of Eumass by means of Captain Norton's gossamer seamless bags, but owing to the powder being so wet, no immediate result followed, as the gunpowder was so mixed up COMMERCIAL REVULSIONS.—At a recent meeting of with the sawdust. After a short time, however, the powder was ignited and blown up. Captain Norton afterwards exhibited some of his "fractional igniters," which are a kind of hand grenade, and can be made to explode when thrown from a glacis in the face of assailants. I'he engineer officers present expressed themselves in satisfactory terms at the result of the experiments

made with Captain Norton's inventions.

BRITISH COMMERCE AND COTTON.—In the recently published returns of the British Board of trade, it is stated that the raw material of cotton imported into Great Britain last year amounted in quality to near 1,-000,000,000 of pounds weight, and in value to little short of £30,000. The exports of manufactured goods he insufficiency of reserve.

Bankers, like traders, are bound to provide for their is now what it has always been, the lowest in quality of

stances, to invest their deposits more closely than pru- in quantity, and but a sixth part in value of our whole supply. Were our supply of the raw material confined to what we receive from India, our great cotton manutacture would dwindle to a small manufacture of coarse goods, scarcely equal to what it was in the reign of the

First George It may be considered as an axiom that all countries which furnish us with cotton do so both as to quality and quantity, in proportion to the goodness of their political institutions. At the top stands the United States of America, which furnishes two-thirds in value of our whole supply the amount of that value being £21,500. Next to it, as next in stability of government, stands Brazil which furnished us in 1857 to the value of £1,000,000 and upward. Peru and Chili between them furnished hardly £30,000 worth, and miserable, anar-

chichal Mexico none at all. INTERVIEW OF SMITH O'BRIEN WITH THE PRESIDENT. -Mr. O'Brien, accompanied by the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, Messrs. Meagher, John Mitchell, Wm. L. Cole, and others, visited the White House Friday, and was introduced to Mr. Buchanan by Mr. Stephens.-

The President expressed himself gratified with the meeting, and congratulated Mr. O'Brien on his arrival in this city. As Mr. Buchanan was minister to Engand at the time that a voice was sent from this country to intercede for the liberation of the Irish exiles then in Van Dieman's land, Mr. O'Brien took occasion to thank him for the energy he displayed in bringing the matter before the British Parliament. Mr. O'Brien stated that he was about taking a tour through the South, and he intended availing himself of some kind invitations extended to him by gentlemen now in this city to visit their plantations. Mr. Buchanan said he was glad of it. Slavery was altogether a domestic institution, and he believed that there was no peasantry in Europe better clothed or better fed than the slaves at the South. Mr. O'Brien remarked that it would be easy for them to be better clothed and better cared for than some of his own whom were now about being sent to Australia to enable them to live. Mr. Buchanan, during the conversation, remarked that he was of Donegal descent. Mr. O'Brien has been a constant visitor to the floors of both houses of Congress since his arrival, and seems to pay close at-

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP.—Some of the English journals indulge in the most extravagant anticipations of the exploits to be performed by the mammoth steamship, particularly in time of war. She is first proshe is capable of landing an army of ten thousand men, as in mid-ocean, the great steamship becomes unmanage-able and goes down with all her living freight of ten thousand men? As to an army "stepping from her decks to the field," there will be but few harbors in the world where she can take refuge, and her men will have vessels. There are few beaches where a landing can be effected which can be approached by her within several miles. As to running down and sinking every vessel which she sees, the low and strong prow of a much smaller vessel, striking the great hull of the mighty steamer at the water line, may do her some fatal injury; and it may be found that she is not so easily and readily hand. are contemplated.

A FINE SENTENCE.—The New York Tribune, speak. ing of the movement at the South towards re-opening the African slave trade, has this highly rhetorical

"It would be discouraging, indeed, if the work accomplished on behalf of humanity, by the labors, struggles, exhortations and arguments of an entire century, should be set aside, in a single moment, to comply with the suggestions of excited avariee, and to gratify the self-conceited theories of a set of fanatical advocates of that most intolerable and hopeless system of social organization founded on the distinction of race."

It may be discouraging, to the Tribune, but is quite cheering to the King of Ashantee, encouraging to the Chief of Dahomey, and exhiliarating to the Head-man of the Eboen. It is also refreshing to thousands of honest farmers at the South, who begin to think they will now have some chance to get their land tilled. For, let the Tribune be assured of it, the trade is already open. "Bills" have been found against Captain Corrie, and three seamen in South Carolina; but none of them will over be convicted as pirates; for the simple reason that everybody knows they are not pirates. It is hard, certainly, that Congress should have placed itself in this stupid and helpless position: but it will all work out to the encouragement of the King of Ashantee.

Southern Citizen.

Half of her exquisit face in the shade Which o'er it the screen in her soft hand flings:
Through the gloom glows her hair in its odorous braid:
In the firelight are sparkling her rings.

as she leans—the slow smile half shut up in her eyes Beams the sleepy, long, silk-soft lashes beneath; Thro' her crimson lips, stirr'd by her faint replies, Breaks one gleam of her pearl-white teeth,

As she leans—where your eye, by her beauty subdued Droops—from under warm fringes of broidery white The slightest of feet—silken-slipper'd, protrude, For one moment, then slip out of sight.

as I bend o'er her bosom, to tell her the news. the faint scent of her hair, the approach of her cheek, The vague warmth of her breath, all my senses suffuse With HERSELF : and I tremble to speak.

So she sits in the curtain'd, luxurious light Of that room, with its porcelain, and pictures, and flowers, when the dark day's half done, and the snow flutters white, Past the windows in feathery showers.

all without is cold—'neath the low leaden sky! Down the bald, empty street, like a ghost, the gen'arme Stalks surly : a distant carriage hums by :-All within is so bright and so warm ! Here we talk of the schemes, and the scandals of court.

How the courtezan pushes: the charlatan thrives: We put horns on the heads of our friends, just for spirt: Put intrigues in the heads of their wives. Her warm hand, at parting, so strangely thrill'd mine,

That at dinner I scarcely remark what they say-Drop the ice in my soup, spill the salt in my wine, Then go yawn at my favorite play. But she drives afternoon :- then's the time to behold her.

With her fair face half hid, like a ripe peeping rose,
'Neath that veil—o'er the velvets and furs which enfold her, Leaning back with a queenly repose-As she glides up the sunlight ! . . . You'd say she was made To loll back in a carriage, all day, with a smile :

And at dusk, on a sofa, to lean in the shade Of soft lamps, and be woo'd for a while. Could we find out her heart thro' that velvet and lace! Can it beat without ruffling her sumptuous dress? She will show us her shoulder, her bosom, her face:

But what the heart's like, we must guess. With live women and men to be found in the world-(Live with sorrow and sin, live with pain and with passion; Who could live with a doll—tho' its locks should be curl'd

Tis so fair. would my bite, if I bit it, draw blood?
Will it cry if I hurt it? or scold if I kiss?
Is it made, with its beauty, of wax or of wood?

Is it worth while to guess at all this? PICCOLOMINI KISSED BY MISTAKE.—During Piccolomini's late sojourn at the Spencer House, in this city, the following incident occurred through a mistake, as natural as it must have been agreeable.

A young gentleman, residing in the northern part of this State, received a letter last week, from his sister, who had been attending school in Kentucky, stating that she would be on a certain day at the Spencer House where two friends of hers where going, and that she would look for him to arrive in good season and accompany her home.

The brother, Alfred, came at once, for he had not seen his sister for nearly two years, having passed much of his time in New York, and, on arriving at the hotel, asked for Miss ---, and the number of her room.-Hoping to surprise her agreeably, he would go up unannounced, having learned the floor and the position of the apartment. Just before he reached the room. he saw his sister, as he supposed, coming out. She was small and plump as when he saw her last, and he thought that he would conceal himself behind the wall of the hall until she came opposite. He did so, and in another moment a pair of little feet were falling in pedal music upon the floor. She was within reach of him. It was she, of course, he thought, although the gathering shadows of the evening rendered objects somewhat indistinct. That little head with dark tresses, and humming of an air-always his sister's habit—made him confident.— He would hesitate no longer; so he extended his arm and clasping the diminutive figure before him, and bending down and imprinting three or four cordial kisses on one of the most delicious mouths, he asked—"Don't you Mr. Levin Lane, near Wilmington, Mrs. Dr. EDWARD H. GOELET, in the 30th year of her age.

know your own brother, you little rogue?' The "little rogue" looked blank with amazement, and then, muttering something very sweet but not intelligible, slipped out of his half-enclasping arms, and retreated in the direction in which she had come. Alfred now saw he must have made a mistake; and as

no one appeared, he went to the senior proprietor, to explain the awkward position in which he had been placed, having no desire to be compelled to be shot at, or to be shot by, some genuine brother.

The Colonel, who was well acquainted with Alfred, informed him that he had mistaken Picolomini for his

For the first time the brother learned that the diminutive divinity was in the city, and immediately wrote her an apology, saying he could not regret what had occurred on his own account, but would, if she desired it on hers. He had no idea that he was pressing the Psychean lips of the loveliest and most fascinating songstress in the world, and that the mistake had only taken place because she was as beautiful as his sister. She had his most humble apology for what had occurred, and if she would not be satisfied he would return her what he had

When this note was translated to the bewitching Marie, and she was assured of its sincerity, she laughed immodererately, and said she supposed perhaps kissing a pretty girl (here she looked very archly,) on meeting her, was an American custom. It had frightened her at first, but now she did not care, for, said she, in her attractive English-Tuscan, "He keess deed me no 'arm-indeed it vas not so dees-vat you say eet is? -dees-a-gra-ble"-Cincinnati Inquirer, 28th ult.

A Western orator having delivered himself of the following: "The glorious American Eagle, which stands with one foot on the Atlantic and the other on the Pacific coasts," he was unable to proceed any further. A bystander, feeling some solicitude for the noble bird thus cruelly compelled to "spread himself," exclaimed: "My friend, if you don't relieve your eagle pretty soon, he will split open !"

The numbers of the diplomatic circle in Washington is about to be increased by a new attache to the Russian legation, in the person of the Prince Ourousoff. As his ancestors have been once sovereigns in Tartary, it may be said that he is genuine article and not a creation by parchment. Let us add, for the sake of the beauty, fashon, &c., of our political metropolis, that the new-comer is young, elegant and wealthy.

WE are authorized and requested to announce Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, of Cumberland county, as a candidate for re-election to represent this, the third district of North Carolina, in the next Congress of the United States, subject to the action of a Democratic District Convention, should the party of the district deem it proper to call one. March 9th, 1859

# AGAIN IN BUSINESS.

HAVING PURCHASED the entire DRY GOODS Stock of A. Maclean & Co., 1 will continue the business in all its branches, wholesale and retail, and keep a stock as large as the market will justify. I leave for the North in a few days to purchase the SPRING o'clock, A. M., and continue from day to day until all JOHN DAWSON. March 1, 1859. 149-1m-27-1m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The Partnership heretofore existing between the Subsribers, under the firm of A. MACLEAN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to said firm are requested to come forward, promply, and make settlement of the same with either of the partners of the late firm, or with ALEX. MAC-RAE. Jr., who is authorised to collect for the firm. A. MACLEAN.

JAS. I. McCALLUM.

March 1, 1859.-149-1m-27-1m A. MACLEAN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, IRON, NAILS, SPIKES, &c., &c., WILMINGTON, N. C.

March 1, 1859.—149-1y.

Having purchased the stock and business in the above line of the late firm of A. MACLEAN & CO., I will hereafter carry it on at the old stand. I will always keep on hand a large and well selected stock of articles in my line, and trust to receive a continuance of the patronage here-

tofore so liberally bestowed. A. MACLEAN. March 1, 1859.—149-1m-27-1m

ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD! MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price.

W. F. GRAY. W. F. GRAY, est wholesale price. Sole Proprietor. Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857 10-t15ap'59 Nov. 5th, 1858

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the in spection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad. would give his establishment a trial. The following are some

of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms: Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows. Boalsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW. March 2d, 1859 150&27-1y

COUNTERFEITERS, BEWARE! A reward is offered for the detection of any person counterfeiting, imitating, or the vender of any such counterfeit or imitation of BCERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. The genuine highly concentrated Holland Bitters, is put up in half pint bottles only, having the name of the proprietor, B. Page, JR., blown in them, and his signature around the neck of each and every bottle.

This delightful aroma, so popular as a remedy for Fever and Ague, weakness of all kinds, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Costiveness and Piles, can be obtained from any our respectable Druggists. [March 8 .- 155&28-1w. See advertisement

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits. These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterios and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.
Full directions in the pamphlet around each package,

which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada. JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,) Rochester, N. Y. N. B.—\$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by

return mail For sale by Druggists generally. HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Whole sale Agents March 16th, 1858 161&29-1v MARRIED.

At the house of the bride's father, Mr. Franklin Thomp son, in Richlands, Onslow county, U. C., about mid-day of Thursday, 3d day of March, 1859, by J. H. Foy, Esq., Mi JOSEPH F. BROCK, to Miss SARAH A. THOMPSON. In Wayne county, on the evening of the 3d inst., by Rev. C. JP. Jones, Mr. F. M. BIZZELL, of this town, to Miss SARAH J. RAYNER.

On the 1st of February, at the residence of her father,

words that even the highest respect and strongest affection could dictate, will seem inadequate. Yet, when the pure and noly die, their remembrance should not pass away withbe, with a full consciousness of the utter impossibility of mere words to express that which can only be known by years of cherished friendship, by constant fireside inter-course, and the opportunity of knowing the *inner* life, when the heart is laid open, and shows its springs of action, its hopes, joys, fears and sorrows.

Such a tribute strong affection would now offer to one

who passessed, in a greater degree than is often found, all that makes a noble and true hearted woman.

Her gentle manners and pleasing personal appearance, were her least excellencies; for her pure character was that which forms the loving daughter and sister, the fond and wise mother, the devoted and sympathizing wife, and the calm, quiet, faithful and trusting Christian.

though poor in the empty offerings of the lips.

To know her well, was to love her in no ordinary degree and to see her daily life, was to feel the power of our holy religion; and to stand by her dying bed, was to know

Conscious to the last, she died as she had lived, in the serene hope of everlasting life. The certainty of her glorious resurection must ever be the soothing consolation of her deeply afflicted family.

The sweet remembrance of the just. Shall flourish when they sleep in dust."

Wilmington papers please copy. In Washington City, on the 1st inst., MARY M. WOOD, wife of Phineas F. Wood, and daughter of the late Wm. H. Bayne, aged 19 years.

At his residence, in Onslow county, on the 16th of Febru ry, 1859, of typhus fever, Mr. DAYID WEBB, in the 53d year of his age. The deceased had been a member of the Primitive Baptist Church for a number of years. He leaves two children and a number of relatives and friends to mourn

TOUCHSTONE.
THIS CELEBRATED COLT will stand the pres ent season at our Stables, (late residence of Wn Faison, dec'd.,) in Sampson County, and will be let to mares on the following terms:

Terms—Sixty dollars to insure; forty dollars for the sea-

son; twenty-live dollars the leap; one dollar to the Groom, Mares from a distance will be taken care of, but no Board per day 371 cents. The season will commence

Oth of March, and close on the 10th of June.

Touchstone is by Goldfinder, out of a Hamiltonian r was four years old 11th of March, 1859, is 15 hands 3 inches high, color bright bay. He is believed to be the fastest trotter in the United States, of his age. For particulars enquire of the owners at the above Stables.

M. J. FAISON & BROS. Fayetteville Observer 3 mos. and send bill to this office. FIRE: FIRE: FIRE:

AUCTION SALE. DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, READY-MADE CLOTHING, and a beautiful assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, SILKS, MUSLINS, DE-LAINES, GINGHAMS & CALICOES. all new styles; just purchased for our Spring and Summe

trade. The goods will be sold without reserve, for the benefit of whom it may concern. The goods were saved from the fire which destroyed our store on the night of the 4th inst., and must be sold. We wish our friends and the community at large to come and attend the sale, as BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

will be sold, and we wish our friends to share them. The sale will commence on WFDNESDAY, MARCH 16th, at 10 The conditions of the sale are:—All sums less than \$10, cash; all sums over \$10, 90 days credit, with note and ap-

MERRIMAN & NEWBURY. Magnolia, N. C., March 8th, 1859. DENTAL NOTICE.

thorough and approved manner. The manufacturing de-partment being under the care of Dr. McDOWELL, who has had enlarged experience in the art. The following styles of work will be furnished on reasonable terms to those requiring artificial teeth: "Continuous Block," a very beautiful and desirable style of work. "Continuous Gum,"
"Sectional Block" on Gold. The "Vulcanite Base" and the various styles of single teeth.

The above styles of work will be furnished to the profess
ion when directed at usual rates.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Moderate, and there is a fair supply in first hands. I light transactions in second hand ones at prices range premises, at 12 o'clock, A. M., about FOUR THOUSAND.

Corresponding the week just ended the man premises, at 12 o'clock, A. M., about FOUR THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, on Livingston Creek, in Brunswick county, formerly owned by Wm. Robinson. Said Land is located about 17 miles from Wilmington, on the line of the Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. A dwelling house and all necessary out-houses upon the premises.

For further particulars apply to JAMES R. GRIST, D. McMILLAN, or R. J. HOWARD. Feb. 25, 1859.

MRS. McCALEB'S HOTEL.

P goll, (

SWAI, \$ 15..26 @ .. 30

Sperm ..... COFFEE, \* D. Java.. Laguayra ... Pitch do.,.0 00 @ Rosin, Pale, 4 00 @ do. No. 1,1 75 @ do. No. 2,1 25 @ strict mid'g ... good mid'g... COTTON BAGGIN # yard......16 @ Rope, # b ... 8 @ B bushel. DOMESTICS, Sheeting, Yarn, Linseed,raw, EGGS, \$ doz. . . . 15 @ FEATHERS, \$ 10 . 50 @ do. boiled,1 18
PEA NUTS, bush .1 POTATOES

Mullets . . . . . 6 00 @ 8 00 Mac'rel, No.1 16 00@18 00 do. No. 2 13 00 @14 00 do. 38 bbl., 2 00 00 N. C. Bacon, BOVISI Hams, ... .00 @
Middlings, ... 114@
Shoulders, ... 104@
Hog round, ... 114@
Western Bacon,
Middlings, ... 104@
Shoulders, ... 84@
N. C. Tard, ... 12 @
West'n do... .00 @ Family.....0 00 @ 6 50 Superfine ...0 00 @ 6 25 Fine ..... GLUE, 18 1 .15 @ GUNNY BAGS,... utter,.....23 @ Cheese, ..... 1010 11
CORR, Northern, 9 bbl.,
City Mess, .. 19 50 @20 00
Clear do...00 00 @19 00 Under 1 ton, & B., tons and over, "60 00 Butt. ..... 16 00 @17 0 Beef, Mess, .00 00 @16

GRAIN. W bushel do. Fulton Market, .. 19 00 2000 00 Corn......72 @ do. dead, .. 20 @ Turkeys, live, .75 @ do. dead, \$15.121@ do. white...1 45 @ SHEEF, # head, Lambs,.....0 00 @ 2 25 Rice, rough.. Mutton,....0 00 @ 2 50 HIDES, # 1b., Alum, 29 bush.,16 @ Green, ... Liverpool, Wsack, HAY, \$ 100 108 stem . . . . 1 G0 @ 1 River. . . . . 75 @ IBON, # 15.
English, ass'd. 41@ 00
American, ref. 31@ 00
do. sheer. 0 @ 00
do.hoop, ton 90 00@95 00

C. Yellow..... 0 @ Granulated, :..11}@ OAP, # B....... 5 @ OAP, # 15.,.....5 LUMBER, # M., (River.) HINGLES, W M. Fl'r Boards. 0 00 @11 00 Wide do.... 0 00 @ 9 00 Contract, ... 4 00 @ 5 Common ... 2 00 @ 2 50 TAYES, 2 M., W. O. Bbl..,16 00 @18 00 Steam Sawed.) R. O. Hhd..,12 50 rough.....15 00 @16 00 Ash Head'g. 8 50 @12 00 planed....18 00 @19 00 clear .....25 00 @30 00 IMBER, W M. Wide boards.14 00 @15 00 Scantling....12 00 @15 00 Ship Stuff, do, inferior to ordinary, 5 00 @ Tallow, Wib....10 @ Tobacco, Wib., rough edge. 0 00 @13 00 re-sawed... 0 00 @15 00 re-sawed. Molasses, # gallon. Cuba, Hhds 24 Bbls. 30 @ 32 leans. 42 @ 45 Fine, ......45 @ Wool, # fb.,...17 @

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to \$1 \$ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents \$9 bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought & Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——\* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made

cording to quality. FREIGHTS Turpentine and Tar, \$\pmu \text{bbl.},....\$ 00
Rosin......do.....\$ 35 Cotton, \$\mathbb{B}\$ bale, ...... 0 00 Cotton goods, \$\mathbb{B}\$ foot, ..... 00 Flaxseed, & bushel, 00
Ground Peas, & bushel, 00
Wheat, & bushel, 00
Lumber, & M. 00
TO PHILADELPHIA, Turpentine and Tar, # bbl...... Cotton, & bale, . . . . . 0 00
Cotton goods, & cubic foot, . . . 0
Rice, & 100 lbs., . . . . . 0
Lumber, & M., as to size, . 0 00@0 00 Lumber, # M., as to size... 0 00@0 00 Turpentine and Tar, & bbl. . . Cotton, # bale, . . . . 0 00
Ground Peas, # bushel, . . . 0
Rough Rice, # bushel, . . . 0
Lumber, # M. . . . 0 00@6 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING МАКСИ 10HT, 1859. TURPENTINE-The market ruled steady at last week's quotations up to Wednesday, when, with less disposition or the part of buyers to operate, the price gave way 10 cents on hard, and sales were made at \$3 for soft, and \$1 70 for hard, \$280 lbs. At the close the market is quiet, and de mand principally confined to parcels for distilling purposes. The receipts for the week ended this morning have been

light, the sales footing up 5,947 bbls., as follows: 

Thursday SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Since our review of this day week the market has ruled firm, but in consequence of the small

quantity offering, the transactions have been limited. The advices received here on Monday imparted a firmer feeling to the market than previously existed, and the price advanced one cent-the sales since having been at 47 cents # gallon. At the time of closing our report this morning there is a fair enquiry, and 47 a 471 cents is offered, but it is gene rally held higher. We quote sales as follows:

Thursday... 40 bbls. at 46 cents # gallon. Friday.... 200 " 46 " 46 " " Monday... 300 " 47 " " " " Tuesday . . . . 650 . . . . . 47 Wednesday . 116 . . . . 47

Rosin.-Since our review of Thursday last the market for the finer grades has been neglected, and scarcely anything has taken place in the way of sales. In the absence of transactions the stock in receivers hands is accumulating and both Nos. 1 and 2 are in moderate supply at present .-We quote sales of only a few small lots of inferior and low highest quotation of last week. The stock is only moderate, the bulk of which is in the hands of a few parties, and it is generally I eld for higher figures. Sales on Thursday last of 1,250 bbls. at \$1 17\frac{1}{2}\$ for small and medium, and \$1 29\frac{1}{2}\$ for \$000; Cars, 000; Cars large bbls. No public transactions since that we are aware 43 a 43 a cents.

DRS. S. A. McDOWELL & B. F. ARRINGTON, having entered into a Co-partnership in the practice of DENTISTRY, would
respectively inform the public that they are permanently located in Goldsboro', and fully prepared to perform all operations in the various branches of the profession, in the most
week comprise 1,522 bbls. at \$1 80 to \$1 85 per bbl.—last
sales being at \$1 80.

BEEF CATTLE.—The market continues to be poorly sup plied with beeves, none of consequence having been received for some time past, and we note an active demand from butchers. No sales to report, and we quote nominally at 6 to 8 cents & B .- the latter figure for prime quality.

BARRELS .- For empty Spirits Turpentine Barrels the market has ruled exceedingly quiet for some weeks past, and the sales have been principally in the small way. Recepts moderate, and there is a fair supply in first hands. We quote

quote sales as follows: Thursday, 5 bales at 11 cents for low middling; and 19 do. at 11; cents for strict middling; Saturday, 85 do. at 11; cents for good middling; Monday, 6 do. at 9; cents for inferior, 12 do. at 11; cents for low middling, and 26 do. at 11; cents for strict middling;—at the close there is a fair demand rem buyers at above prices, and sellers generally holding higher.

Comm Meal—Is in moderate enquiry for retailing purposes, and scarcely any arriving from the country. We quote small sales at 90 to 85 cents Thursday, and lighest price.

Common wassery: No untion over had such as inher- forence to this chare-

from abroad report as advance in this article, and as a conquence there has been more firmness in the market here, and quotations of the finer grades are 26 cents higher. The arrivals per railroad have been confined to small lots, and the supply in first hands has become materially reduced larger portion on market being of the lower grades. We quote sales of about 1,000 bbls. during the week at \$5 62} a

from Hyde county, 2,100 of which changed hands at 72 cents per bushel; the balance was slightly damaged, and sold at 574 cents. Of the cargoes left on market at the close of our last review, 1,300 bushels sold at 71 cents, cash, and 4,600 do. on private terms—believed at higher figures.——OATS— We have nothing new to report in the market for this article. .Only a few small lets have been received for some time past, and dealers have an unusually light stock on hand at present. We are unable to give a correct quotation. PEAS The market continues to be poorly supplied with all descriptions, and rules firm. There is an active enquiry from dealers, and parcels sell readily on arrival. A lot of 100 bushels Cow was received on Monday and sold at 80 cents 2 bushel. We quote Black Eye at \$1.-RICE.—Clean has been in brisk demand for some weeks past and but a light supply on market. We quote sales at 31 cts.

HAY, The market continues to rule steady for both Northern and Eastern make, and a good article finds ready sale at fair prices; there is only a small stock in dealers hands, and we note a moderate enquiry. No arrivals or

LIME-Has ruled rather dull for the past week, as there has only existed a retail demand; -moderate supply on market, and several cargoes now looked for. We quote from store at \$1 10 per cask.

MOLASSES .- In the market for Cuba we have no change to report. There has been a moderate demand throughout the ley & Co. past week, and we note sales from wharf at 24 a 25 cents per gallon ;-fair supply in first hands. About 421 hhds. and 24 tierces received for the week from Cardenas, and selling at above figures.

POTATOES.—Sweet are in active request, and very few of good quality have been brought to market. We quote at only a light demand existing;—selling in the small way from store at \$2 25 to \$2 50 per bbl store at \$2 25 to \$2 50 per bbl.

PEA NUTS-Have been in fair enquiry throughout the week, and a prime article readily commands our highest figure. We quote sales of several parcels at prices ranging from \$1 25 to \$1 40 h bushel, as in quality.

PROVISIONS-For N. C. cured Bacon the market has ruled rather quiet during the week, and prices have declined a shade. The receipts per railroad have been better, and at present there is a moderate supply on market. We quote sales of some 18,000 lbs. at 114 a 12 cents for hog round, and 13 cts. 29 lb. for hams-closing at about 114 cts., with only a light demand from retailers. The receipts of Western have been better, and there is a moderate stock in dealers hands. We note merely a retail demand, and the sales have been confined to small lots from store at prices ranging within nuotations. See table. LARD-N. C. make has been prought in rather slowly for some time past, and the market is poorly supplied. We note a moderate enquiry, with small sales in bbls. at 12} cents # 1b. Western is also in light stock, and sells from store at 12 a 12 cents. Pork -For fresh there continues to be a fair enquiry, and only small lots have been brought in. We quote from carts at 8 a 9 cents # tb. In Northern we have no alteration to report; there is only a light demand, and market moderately

supplied. We refer to our table for store rates, SALT .- The market is moderately supplied with both Liverpool, ground and Alum. and merely a retail demand ex

ists. See table for prices. SHINGLES .- No demand for shipping, and the market rules dull for both Common and Contract. Small sales of the former at \$2 25, and the latter at \$4 50 % M.

TIMBER.—The demand from millers appears to have become somewhat checked, and the maket rules quiet at prices a shade lower ;- receipts light. We quote sales for the week of 12 a 15 rafts at prices ranging within classified figpres. See table,

FREIGHTS .- In coastwise we have no change of importance to report, rates being about the same as last reported. Ouite a large number of vessels are in port, but there seems to be no difficulty in obtaining cargoes. We refer to our table for prices, at which the largest portion have been taken

CHARLESTON. March 9 .- Corron The sales this morn-CHARLESTON, March 9.—Corren.—The sales this morning amounted to 71½ bales at the following prices: 67 at 11½; 12 at 11½; 97 at 11½; 9 at 11½; 243 at 11½; 164 at 12; 51 at 12½; 39 at 12½; and 43 at 12½ cents.

Grann—Corn continues in demand at our former quotations of 82 a 83c \$\mathbb{P}\$ bushel measurement for white North Carolina, and 88 a 90c for Western mixed in bags # bushel of 56 lb., bags included. Rice—The demand throughout the week has been of

uniform and steady character, and former quotations not only fully maintained, but in some instances slight advances were realized by factors. The receipts of the week, amounting to 4.244 tierces, have been fully absorbed by the demand at extremes of prices ranging from \$3\frac{1}{2} a \$4, the bulk of the sales at \$3\frac{1}{2} a \$3\frac{1}{2} for fair to good, and common prime at \$3\frac{1}{2} a \$4.

a \$4.

ROUGH RICE—The receipts of the week amount to only 42,000 bushels, of which some 25,000 bushels changed hands previous to being forwarded to mills, from 75 a 90c.

MOLASSES—Continues firm. A cargo of 80 hhds. of Cuba Clayed, reported in our last as remaining affoat, unsold, was disposed of at 25 cents # gallon. We quote sales from stores of Cuba Muscovados at 28 to 29 cents, and Louisiana in barrels at 41 a 42 cents. rels at 41 a 42 cents.

SALT—The article continues very neglected, and with scarcely any demand. Holders of freshly imported store lots are selling at from 65 a 75 cents \$\text{9}\$ sack, as \$\text{9}\$ quality and terms.—Charleston News.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—Flour is firm; sales of Howard street and Ohio at \$6 75, City Mills \$6. Wheat is buoyant, white \$1 60 to \$1 75. Corn is higher, white 80 cents, yellow 83 to 85 cents.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Cotton closed firm—sales of 4,000 bales. Flour closed firm—sales of 13,500 bbla; State, \$5 65 a \$5 85; Ohio, \$6 75 a \$6 85; southern \$6 25 a \$6 65. Wheat closed firm—sales of 23,000 bushels; Southern white, \$1 80; western red, \$1 45. Carn closed quiet—sales of 8,000 bushels; white and yellow 85 c.; mixed 87 c. Beef closed steady at \$9 50 a \$11 for Western re-packed. Pork unchanged—mess, \$17 37 a \$17 95; prime \$13 12½ a \$13 25. Lard closed dull at 11½ a 12 cents. Sugar closed steady at 7½ a 8 cents. Spirits of turpentine closed firm at \$1 72½. Rice unchanged at 3½ a 4½ cents. NEWBERN, March 9.—Turpentine.—Sales yesterday of 200 bbls. at an advance of 5 cents on the best sales of last week. Pip brought \$3 10 and Scrape \$2 10. Salt.—A cargo of 500 bushels sold at 22½ cents per bushel. No transactions noticed in other articles.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Naval Stores.—Crude Turpen— NEW YORK, March 8 .- Cotton closed firm-sales of

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- Naval Stores .- Crude Turper tine has further advanced. and sales have been made at \$3 12\frac{1}{2}; Scrape do. \$1 75; Tar is dull at \$1 50 a \$1 65; Rosin \$1 15; Spirits Turpentine 44 cents # gallon.

Corn sells freely at 63 a 65 cents, as in quantity.

Cotton 10 a 10\frac{1}{2} low to good middling.

TAWBORO', March 4.—Turpentine—Dip \$2 45 to \$2 50; Scrape 45 to 50c. \$100 lbs. Tar \$1 to \$1 10; Corn \$2 75 to \$3 \$6 bbl. Cotton 10 to 10 c. Bacon 12 to 13c. Lard 10 to

Cotton—The advance noticed on Thursday is fully sustain

Flour—No change.

NORFOLK, March 5.—Corn—Yellow 82 a 84c; White 80 a 00; Mixed 79 a 00. Meal, 95 a \$1 00. Wheat. Red, \$1 30 a 1 40. Flour—Family \$7 25 a 74; Extra \$6 75 a 7; Superfine \$6 25 a 6 50, Oats, 46 a 48. Peas—Rlack Eye, \$1 31 a 1 35; Rlack, 00 a 90; Clay, 85 a 90. Pea Nuta, \$1 00 a \$1 25. Cotton, 11 a 114. Rosin—Common, \$1 30; Spirits Turpentine, 48 a 50. Tar—Bright, \$1 70 a 1 75; Black do., \$1 70 a 1 75. Salt—L. B., \$1 35 a 1 45; G. A., 75 a 90. Lime—Thomaston, per cargo, 70 a 75; W. C., \$1 25 a \$1 31.—Bacon—Va. & N. C. H. R., 104 a 00; Hams, 13 a 134; Sides, 10. Apple Brandy—Old, \$1 25 a 1 50; New, \$1 00 a 1 10. Lard—Va. & N. C. No. 1, 14; No. 2, 13 cents. Staves—R. O. hhd., \$31; W. O. hhd., \$40. Shingles—Heart, \$44 a 6 60; Sap, \$3 50 a 4 60. CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 8.-Bac

moderate, and there is a fair supply in first hands. We quote light transactions in second hand ones at prices ranging from \$1 65 to \$1 75 each, as in quality—cash and time.

Cotton.—During the week just ended the market has ruled active under the foreign advices received, and prices are a shade higher than quoted in our last; owing to the light receipts, however, and the small quantity offering on market, we have but limited transactions to report. We quote sales as follows: Thursday, 5 bales at 11 cents for the past week. 10 80 is about the top of the market. We

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK NOW READY.

VE ARE NOW PREPARED to exhibit to Country Merchanis, Wholesale Buyers, and the sublic generally, our new stock of HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.—the largest assortment in the State—which we are prepared to other, the case or dozen, as low as any Jobbing House, North or South. Our new stock consists in part of 200 dozen WOOL HATS, assorted qualities;
200 dozen SOFT FUR HATS, assorted qualities;
100 dozen SOFT DRESS HATS;
20 cases Gents' Moleskin and Cassimere DRESS HATS;

\$5 75 for fine, \$6 a \$6 25 for superfine, and \$6 50 \$2 bbl. for family—closing at highest figures, with a fair demand.

FEATHERS—Have been brought in sparingly for some time past, and scarcely any on market. In demand at 50 to 55 cents \$20 dozen Meisses' FLATS and BLOOMERS;

GRAIN—For Corn there has been an active demand during the week just ended, and the market rules firm at a shade advance. The arrivals comprise only 5,100 bushels from Hyde county, 2,100 of which changed hands at 72 cents.

Marine Intelligence

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA ARRIVED.

March 3 .- Schr. Samuel Eddy, ---, from New York, to Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, from New York, to Ran-Schr. West Wind, Burnett, from New York, to Rankin & Schr. Emma Furbush, Kendall, from Providence, R. I., to Schr. Indus, Stokely, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.

Schi. L. B. Cowperthwete, Rogers, from New York, t. R. Blossom. Schr. S. & B. Small, Donovan, from Boston, to Kidder Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Allen & Clark. Stoamer Jas. R. Grist, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. 7

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A hands, and we note a moderate enquiry. No arrivals or sales of Eastern. About 100 bales Northern was received on Saturday, and changed hands at 85 cents per 100 lbs., 90

E. Hall.

4.—Schr. Frank Herbert, Mays, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

4.—Schr. Dorcas Ireland, Baker, from New York, to Har-E. Hall 1—Schr. Dorcas freiand, Base, from New York, to Harriss & Howell; with mdze. On the 1st inst., lat. 34, long. 77 27, Thomas Loper, a native of Sag Harbor, L. I., fell and was lost.

5-Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to Brig Billow, Wentworth, from Charleston, to O. G. Pars-6-Schr. John, Burton, from New York, to Harriss Howell; with mdze. Barque Neopolitan, Burdett, from Boston, to Kidder & Martin; with ice to A. H. VanBokkelen.

7-Schr. Arab, Nixon, from Hyde county, to DeRosset Brown & Co.; with corn. Schr. Carolina Virginia, Douglass, from Hyde county, to master; with corn. 8-Schr. Vermont, Elliott, from Cardenas, to Kidder &

Martin; with molassess.

8—Steamer Black River, Dicksey, from Fayetteville, to D. . Lamont. A. Lamont.

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Allen & Clark.

9—Brig John Hathaway, Smith, 4 days from Cardenas, to Hathaway & Co.; with molasses. Sailed in company with Schr Onward, Smith, for New York. Left in port: Schr. Henry Hooton, Giles, Idg. for N. Y., to sail in 5 days; Brig A. K. Dealing, Pomeroy, Idg. for a Northern port. Brig Lincoln Webb, Lloyd, arrrived 29th ult. from Wiscasset, Me., and was discharging. Cant S. slee reports that extends the creation. was discharging. Capt. S. also reports that on the evening of 2d inst., a Brig (name unknown) from Machias. Me., la

den with lumber, went ashore on Key Cruz del Padre, and would no doubt prove a total loss;—on the 5th considerable lumber was drifting about the sea, supposed to be her deck oad, or that the vessel had broken up. Schr. Woodruff Sims, Brooks, from Matanzas for Philadel phia, with sugar and molasses. On the 7th inst. lat. 32 20 ong. 78 experienced heavy gale from S. E., during which she sprung a leak, and lost portion of sails, rigging, &c., and carried away main and jibboom; will have to discharge cargo for repairs. To T. C. Worth. Br. Schr. Margaret, Green, from Halifax, N. S., to De-Rosset, Brown & Co.; with fish.

March 4—Brig Lydia Stover, Cates, for Portland, Me., via Boston, by Keith & Flanner; with naval stores. Schr. Aid, English, for New York, by Harriss & Howell; Brig Maria, Homan, for Havana, by Harriss & Howell with lumber. Schr. O. H. Tolley, Safford, for Baltimore, by Russell &

CLEARED.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A 5 .- Schr. Lewis Chester, Somers, for New York, by Harriss & Howell; with naval stores.

Schr. G. W. Snow, Richardson, for Boston, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores, &c. Schr. Jas. H. Moore, Ingersoll, for New York, by T. C.

Worth; with naval stores.

Brig John Balch, Melville, for Havana, by G. C. & W. J.

Munro; with lumber.

March 5—Schr. John C. Baxter, Babcock, for New York,
by Willard & Curtis; with naval stores. Schr. J. M. Vance, Burdge, for New York, by Harriss Howell; with naval stores. Schr. White Squall, Sharpe, for N. York, by J. & D. Mc Rae & Co.; with naval stores, &c.

7—Schr. New Globe, Tibhetts, for West Indies, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with lumber.

8—Schr. Ned, Henderson, for New York, by Harriss & Howell; with naval stores, &c. Schr. Charles Smith, Swain, for New York, by Harriss & Howell; with naval stores. Schr. Presto, Moss, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with Schr. Emily, Griffin, for New York, by J. H. Flanner

with naval stores. Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville by T. C Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall. Steamer Hattie Hart, Peck, for Fayetteville, by Master, 8—Schr. Martha Hall. Kayler, for Boston, by Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

9—Schr. West Wind, Burnett, for New York, hy Rankin &

Martin; with naval stores.
Schr. John T. Williams, Curtis, for New York, by G. W Davis; with naval stores.
Schr. John A. Stanly, Jackson, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c. Schr. James Buchanan, Morse, for Washington, N. C., by Willard & Curtis; with mdze. Brig. Mary McRae. Crocker, for Rio de Janeiro, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lumber.

March 9.—Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, for Charleston,

by Rankin & Martin; with mdze.

10—Schr. Emma Furbish, Kendall, for Providence, R. I., and a market, by Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Schr. Island City, Conklin, for New York, by Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Schr. Francis Satterly, Cooper, for New York, by A. D. Cazany; with naval stores. Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Lamartine, Johnson, for Philadelphia, by T. C.

Worth; with naval stores, &c.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

NEGROES. HORSES, HOGS, CATTLE, RMING UTENSILS, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

FOR BALE. THE SUBSCRIBER will offer at public sale on the premises, on the 7th day of April next, his PLANTATION, on Topsail Sound, known as the John D. Jones place, situated opposite New Topsail Inlet, containing nin nd thirtoen acres.

There is not a more valuable farm, for its size, in New Hanover county, possessing, as it does, many advantages over any other in the county on the sea coast.

The land is well adapted to the cultivation of Pea Nuts,

Corn, Cotton, Potatoes, and all kinds of small grain.
Persons desirous of purchasing, will do well to examine the premises before the day of sale.

—ALSO—
At the same time and place, will be sold
FIFTEEN LIKELY NEGROES.

TEN HEAD OF HORSES AND MULES, Among them the very best pair of Carriage Horses in the State. All the stock of HOGS AND CATTLE

on the Farm. Amongst the Cattle are several fine MILCH COWS.

All kinds of FARMING UTENSILS, and the BEACH extending from New to Old Topsail Inlet, with the Boats, Seins, &c., &c. The sale will be positive, and the terms very favorable.

OWEN HOLMES,

Topsail Sound, New Hanover County, N. C.

March 9th, 1859.—136&28-ts.

A LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT ARRIVAL OF HATS, CAPS, CANES and UMBRELLAS. The undersigned having just returned from the North, is now opening a large and splendid assortment of Hats, Caps, Canes and Umbrellas, all of which will be sold at the very

Canes and Chibrents, and Planters can find a large and lowest prices.

Country Merchants and Planters can find a large and varied assor ment of Straw, Wool and Fur Hats, Silk, Cloth and Glazed Caps of every quality and style. An early examination by the public generally is earnestly solicited.

Terms— With Wholesale buyers, as usual. Cash paid for FURS.

61 Market Street, under Carolina Hotel,

Wilmington, N. C.

N. B.—Our prices defy competition.

OUR ASSORTMENT

OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, this Spring, will be the largest and most varied of any we have before ope: ed in this city. The newest importations are now being selected, and will be opened in a few days for inspection. We shall introduce into our manufacturing department one of Singer's and one of Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines. We have employed the most skillful working Machines. We have employed the most skillful working for every branch of our business, and shall be able to Ollendorf's New Method of Learning French, by J. L. men for every branch of our business, and shall be able to
do work in all respects, as regards style, workmanship,
quality, &c., equal and superior to most Northern work.—
We sak those who are in the habit of sending abroad for
their clothing to give us a trial at

BALDWIN'S

Warch 4. City Clothing Store, 38 Market st.

D. H. OHELE. Mevertheless a fac & for

BERHAVE'S.

HOLLAND BITTERS. THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND FEVER AND AGUE.

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered STOMACH OR LIVER.

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure. This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Berhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them. I now country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wenderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

derful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally, instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION:

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not pursuaded to buy anything else until you have given Bærhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr. & Co.,
Manufacturing harmaceutists and Chemists, Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPITT, DRAKE & Mc-LIN, WALKER MEARES, and Druggists generally through-

ont the State.

June 8, 1858.—232&41-1y. A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF RICH GLOSSY HAIR.

Completely Preserved to the Greatest Age. ND WHO THAT IS GRAY would not have it restored A to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored, or troubled with dandruff and itching but would have it removed, or troubled with scrofula, scald-head, or other eruptions, but would be cured, or with sick headache, (neuralgia) but would be cured. It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this, see circular and the following:

Ann Arbor, Nov. 5, 1856.

Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir: I have heard much said

PROF. U. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quacks and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Laurence county some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Postcretus in my family. Since her had a surance as insome months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles, her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon, and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative, with the happiest effects; therefore my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character is entirely removed; and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age,) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beauti-

ful and glossy.

Very truly and respectfully yours,

SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Blissfield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed the effects, are now using and recommending its uncessed the effects. nessed the effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim

Again, very respectfully and truly yours, SOLOMON MANN.

CARLYLE, ILL., June 28, 1862.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought permanently gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has restored its original color, and have no doubt permanently so.

S. BRESSE, ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C. by Walker Meares, W. H. Lippitt, Drake & McLin, and by all good Druggists.

Jan. 21.

PLANTING POTATOES. BARRELS Handsome Planting Potatoes. For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS. WHITE CORN AFLOAT. BUSHELS PRIME WHITE NORTH LAKE CORN, afloat. For sale in lots, by STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

LIQUORS. 35 BBLS. N. C. APPLE BRANDY—pure; 10 do. do. Peach do. do. 100 do. Old Rye Whiskey of all grades and prices; 10 do. Puryear's Rye Whiskey; 15 do. Myers' do. do.
Domestic Gin, Brandy, Rum, a large supply continually on
T. H. McKOY & CO.

BACON\_BACON. HHDS. NEW WESTERN BACON-Bright; 30 casks do. 10 hhds. do. do. Shoulders Just received in store and for sale by
March 9.
T. H. McKOY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN HATS, Caps, Straw Goods, Canes, Umbrella, &c. SPRING STOCK. NEW GOODS NOW READY! We are now prepared to exhibit to Merchants and other wholesale buyers, and to the public generally, the largest, handsomest, and best assorted stock of goods ever opened in this market, embracing every variety of Straw Goods, Wool, Fur, Soft Felt and Silk Hats, Cloth and Glazed Caps, Missos Flats and Ricomera, trimmed and until market. Wool, Fur, Soft Felt and Silk Hats, Cloth and Glazed Caps; Misses. Flats and Bloomers—trimmed and untrimmed; Infants' and Children's Hats and Caps; Riding Hats, Umbrellas, Canes, &c., &c., to which we ask especial attention, believing this to be the most complete and largest stock of Good in this line ever opened in the State.

37 Remember the place, 34 Market Street.

March 8, 1859.

SHOVELS, SPADES AND FORKS. OR Sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS. March 7.

A LL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against hunting, or in any other manner trespassing upon the lands belonging to the late John Hamilton, as the full extent of the law will be enforced against all offenders. MILES COSTIN. Guardian March 10, 1859.

CHOICE NEW CROP MOLASSES 365 HOGSHEADS, 21 TIERCES, 6 BARRELS. In new and bright packages, now landing from Brig John

Hathaway, (31 days) direct from Cardenas. For sale March 10, 1859. HATHAWAY & HATHAWAY & CO. FRESH SUPPLY, just received—ordered expressly for A the table. For sale by D. SMITH, Jr.,
March 10. Front Street, No. 2 Granite Row.

STILL THEY COME. BY ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS, AT KELLEY'S NEW BOOK STORE:

Major Jones' Courtship and Travels Illustrated.

The Daily Counsellor, a most interesting work.

Spurgeon's Series of Sermons and Gema.

Pocket Maps of Florida.

Parker & Watson's National Readers, 1st, 2d and 3d Se

Smith's Primary Geography.

Emmerson's First and Second Arithmetics.

Goodriche's Pictorial History of Eugland.

Goodriche's Pictorial History of the United States.

March 10, 1859.

COFFEE.

25 BAGS RIO, Leguyra and Java Coffee. Just received L. B. HUGGINS & SONS, S. E. Cor. Market and Sec. ats.

Daily Journal loth and, and we like to have a fire-early in the morning.

S. E. Cor. Market & Sec. sts

Congress has got through with the appropriation bills somehow, and is no more. Peace to its ashes. The Tariff, of course, has not been touched. The Tariff of 1846 was far preferable to that of 1857, which was protective by means of its discriminative free list.

Well, the war has begun. It began at the first-at the very first. Next year there will be another Presidential election. Even if we had forgotten the dates, we could not be blind to the signs of the times. Congress shows that next year a President is to be elected. The party papers show it. The stump speakers are radiant with the hope of spoils and glory. Chapman is preparing to crow, but for which side makes no manner of difference. Politicians of the Chapman stripe crow for the winning side, if they can hit upon it.

It is the misfortune of some powerful and able politicians in this country to be too impatient to wait for the wagon. They are ambitious to take a ride, and they are surrounded by others who feel themselves born also to take rides, if not immediately on the front seat, yet certainly, and without delay, on some prominent seat. A good many of these people tried to crawl or jump up behind Mr. Buchanan, but failed and got angry. They now abuse Mr. Buchanan's Administration with a virulence even greater than that displayed by the Free Soilers and Know Nothings.

Mr. Douglas is the object of their "fatal friendship," now, as he was of the caresses of George Saunders in 1852. George and the Democratic Review, galvanized for the occasion, abused every public man of the party as an old fogy, save and except Stephen A. Douglas; the particular and special object of George's "vigorous" vulgarity, being the venerable and distinguished Senator from Michigan, General Cass.

That affair, and the sanction that he claimed to have from Mr. Douglas rendered that gentleman an "impossible" at the Baltimore Convention of 1852.had not a little to do with his postponement in 1856, and if present courses are persevered in by Mr. D. and such supporters as Forney, Pryor and Heiss, and other Hotspurs and aspirants, must end in placing him completely and finally out of the line of promotion, great as his talents are, and great as his services have been. It is true that these movements, conceived in the "rule or ruin" spirit, may successfully achieve one of the alternatives, and, for the time, at least, result in the defeat of the Democratic party: but the man who has marked the strength with which that party arises from defeat to crush down opposition, will have no hesitation in pronouncing the fate of the traitors by whom it had been betraved.

#### The Fallure of the last Congress.

Of course the recently defunct Congress of the United States was a failure. A deliberate, intentional failure. The tactics of the whole opposition as well as of certain nominal Democrats were all brought into play in order that it might be a failure, and they succeeded. A Congress that spends months in wrangling, and fails to provide means for carrying on the Government is a failure.

How has this failure arisen? The Congress when it met was supposed to contain a majority of Democrats. | ton. Experience has proved the falsity of this supposition.— We really cannot recognize that sort of Democracy that sound on every question that is not up, and always unsound on every question that is. These tariff Democrats of Pennsylvania remind us of the Feice Christians, good holy, pious and exemplary church members, with a little human weakness in favor of slaying and eating their fellow-men. So with the public land grabbers, of other States or sections; we, being old fogy in our political notions don't see how these good people can be Democrats, any more than Mormons can cut and dried puffs of themselves and their tawdry be good Christians.

Now there is no doubt in the world that the oppositionists of all shades of opinion were determined, for some time past to create a necessity for an extra session of Congress; some for political capital, some in order to their own lying, through our advertising columns, if force the enactment of a protective tariff—all with a they choose to pay for the space. These people find feeling of hostility towards the existing Democratic Administration.

We said sometime since that this Congress talked retrenchment and acted extravagance, or attempted to act it, with homestead bills, pension bills, agricultural college bills, and other means to squander the public domain and deplete the public treasury. These bills all passed drunk or lied on purpose. the House of Representatives by the votes of the opposition assisted by some Feiee Democrats. But one got through the Senate, and that, the College bill, was promptly returned by the President, accompanied by a message setting forth his objections, so unanswerably as to command the assent even of political opponents.

The last failure, that in regard to the appropriation bills, especially the post-office appropriation bill, was brought about by the manœuvres of Mr. Grow, Black Republican, of Pennsylvania, backed by the whole Black | Hope such persons will stay disgusted. Republican and American party, including Messrs. Gilmer and Vance, of this State, and, we regret to say, by certain people, to the number of twenty, who were once classed as Democrats, but are so no more.

Among other amendments which the Senate made to the post-office appropriation bill, was one increasing the rates of postage.

Senate without taking it up at all, on the ground that ing postage, is in the nature of a Revenue bill.

It was contended very justly, that the Senate was a for itself upon the constitutionality of its own acts, for also burned. which it could not be held to account by the House. The latter body, if disagreeing with the Senate's amendment, either on constitutional or other grounds, might reject it, but its course in refusing to take up the bill at

have been left in a bad fix, but those might be managed with in some way, but not the Post-Office Department.

The telegraphic announcement that the Tariff had been increased was a mistake.

The Southern Democrats have, generally, stood up like men against every revolutionary encroachment.-They have given the Administration a cordial support on Democratic grounds. They have not supported it blindly. That portion of the President's message which of the enterprising citizens who have been heavy losers. few enumerated but most important powers relating exhibits, or appears to exhibit, an undue yielding to the pressure of Pennsylvania Protectionists, met no favorable response from Mr. Buchanan's strongest Southern ble response from Mr. Buchanan's strongest Southern supporters. It may be that the Democratic party is in danger of being forced into a temporary minority, but this is much preferable to yielding principle to obtain this greater than the latest accounts very dangerously ill and hardly at the latest accounts very dangerously ill and hardly temporary success. True Democrats are responsible for none of the failures of the last Congress—they must not

occupancy of his place by P. J. Sinclair, Esq., to whom Mr. Martin's interest in the establishment has been made over, and by whom, in connection with Mr. Pearce, the Carolinian will, in future, be conducted under the firm of Sinclair & Pearce. The introductory of the new partnership gives promise of the future ability and usefulness of the paper. We trust

THE PRIOR LAWS .- Many enquiries having been in the Cape Fear River, we have thought it best to publish the act in full, from the certified copy in the office of the Board of Commissioners of Navigation.

We do not wish to become involved in any of the feuds arising out of the discussion upon the management of the North Carolina Railroad by President Fisher. We certainly shall not take sides about this or that thing without knowing something of it ourselves.

It is evident that the whole thing amounts to an at tack on Chas. F. Fisher, that it springs from, and is engineered by a clique at Greensboro,' that it is pushed forward for political effect, and to make party capital .-We speak this in view of the animus displayed, and from an inspection of the ear-marks. No one can have watched the course of things without seeing this. No one can now watch the course of certain opposition organs at the West, or what used to be West, without seeing the object of all this.

Now, Mr. Fisher may or may not have managed his Road well-he certainly has not managed it perfectly, for perfection does not belong to man; but surely, no candid man, seeking information in regard to the man agement of the Road, would go to a report so doctored up and expect to get it. Such or such a thing may be true as charged, but the report of the Committee can only be regarded as a charge, or series of charges, and not at all as proof. Little as our knowledge is, we know cases where matters are paraded and charged to the account of Mr. Fisher's administration which really belonged to the previous administration of Gov. More-

This whole thing appears to be particularly paraded by the especial friends of the Danville Connection, at least those of the opposite party in politics.

The Raleigh Standard thinks that Vice President Breckinridge, or Aaron V. Brown, of Tennessee or Andrew Johnson, of the same State, or Davis. of Mississippi, or Hunter, of Virginia, would make a better run for the Presidency than Senator Hammond, of To the House of Representatives of the United States:

Perhaps they would, and we would have no sort of Virginian. Our Tennessee friend, Andrew Johnson, is, not to put too fine a point upon it, too fond of homestead bills, and all manner of ad captandum affairs to please us. He is, so to speak, slightly a demagogue.— Besides, Tennessee has had her chance.

The Standard says that the working men of America ought to have a voice in the election of a President.-Don't they have? Who are the people in the United States who are not working people? We trust the day is far distant when there will be any separation of castes

Our good people of Wilmington, N. C., ought seventy-five thousand dollars. o be much obliged to trampoosing showmen for their good opinion of this "hole," "one-horse town," etc., as paraded in their correspondence to the Boston Ledger a paper of which we never before heard, although we exchange with nearly all the respectable papers in Bos-

A person, purporting to write from this place, under date of the 18th Feb., 1859, swears at Wilmington through all the moods and tenses of bad grammar, bad manners and talse statements, and his abuse is copied with much gusto into a little sheet published at Columbia, S. C., in which it figures as the leading editorial, of the delectable sheet aforesaid.

There is a class of traveling humbugs who march with the most unblushing assumption into Editors' offices with shows, and expect them to be inserted gratis, as editorials. These people don't like our peculiar ways, price as editorials. They are perfectly capable of doing little encouragement in Wilmington, and no counten-

This person says that the morning papers are issued at 1 o'clock, p. m. This is not true. The daily papers million four hundred and eighty thousand acres to be in Wilmington are dated in the evening, and are so provided for by scrip. issued at 1 o'clock, p. m. The person must have been

The same veracious person puts Weldon 80 miles from miles. He found plenty of pine timber which is not by the respective States. found on the Petersburg and Weldon Road.

The strangest thing is, that the person remained nearly a week in Wilmington. He might have gone straight on. Why didn't he? He appears to have had no use for the place, and evidently the place had no use for him. Glad to find he is thoroughly disgusted.—

#### From the Daily Journal of the 5th inst. Destructive Fire at Magnolia.

We regret to learn that last night, about eleven o' clock, a fire broke out at the watering station of the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co., at Magnolia, on the western side of the road. This soon crossed overand the warehouse of the Company, on the opposite side When this bill, so emended came back to the House, of the road, caught, and, with its contents, was wholly that body on motion of Mr. Grow, returned it to the destroyed. The fire, continuing to spread, extended to section thirteen of the Senate's amendments, that increas- | berry, near adjoining, which was burned. Also, a house belonging to Mr. Monk, and a small tenement of which we do not know the owner; also the office and resico-ordinate branch of the government, and free to decide dence of Dr. Faison. Some other small buildings were

that must depend upon contingencies.

It is about the time when the merchants in Kenansville are getting on the spring stocks, and if some known to all was high-handed in the extreme, it was a blow aimed at State sovereignty, as represented by the Senate.

Well, we suppose there will be an extra session.

We suppose there will be an extra session.

We suppose the supp cannot be avoided. The Post-Office Department is al- comparatively inconsiderable. We understand that the which they are limited. It is manifest, therefore, that indeed, to have created two funds, the one by taxation ready in arrears, and cannot get on. Other things, too, loss to Messrs. Merriman & Newberry is estimated at public lands at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre gated to Congress, and the other from the public lands,

> The loss to Mr. Monk and Dr. Faison we cannot even approximate, but it must be pretty large.

These are all the particulars we have been able to obtain. It is a severe blow to the rising village of Magnolia, or Strickland's, as it used to be called, but will not, we trust, permanently affect its prosperity, or that

We regret to learn that Hon. A. V. Brown. the

own, no doubt, but they were not obtruded into his re- cline to obtain me lations with those having business with the Department, State purposes. If a q or with his branch of it, and we believe he was general- approp ly-we might say universally-liked by all who came in contact with him.

The weather all out of doors is glorious, superb, that the editors' hope of obtaining a liberal support may he fully realized. This they have a right to expect.

The weather an out of course product of this home feeling has been paged at the present bill. The entering he fully realized. Nevertheless a fire is a good thing, Daily Journal 15th inst. | and we like to have a fire-early in the morning.

Mr. Surre O'Bares.-This gentleman, once a leader de in reference to the provisions of the act passed by of the Young Ireland party, a figurer in an attempt at the last Legislature for the further regulation of pilotage revolution, which, under the circumstances, could not eceed, and for which he, with others, was sent to one of the penal colonies of Great Britain, whence he was A resort to loans will then

tensions are the worst features in a character which, to say the least is not good. But then, if Mr. O'Brien and his compeers were sincere they showed themselves devoid of the judgment or prescience required for the simplest affairs, and it was presumption in them to arrogate to themselves to lead a people or control their destinies.—

If they were not sincere, then no condemnation could be say that the general government for the public lands would deprive the latter of the means of performing its making needful rules respecting the territory is in precisely the same language applied to the other property of the United States, associating the power over the territory, in this respect, with the power over moveable or being obliged to raise money by taxation from their constituents—and would lead to extravagance, if not to con e severe enough for them.

We can join in no efforts to exalt Mr. O'Brien. He s not the man who ever could have benefitted, or ever can benefit Ireland. What is wanted is clear, cool judgment, and good common sense. Of mere unreasoning mpulse, there is always an over-stock on hand; there always is a little too much. We have no sort of respect for patriots who virtually say to their followers: There is a great stone wall which stands between you and liberty; butt that wall down with your heads. The Smith O'Brien party in Ireland were about as well prepared to make a revolution as they were to butt a six foot wall down with their craniums. Walls can be sapped -can be thrown down by the proper appliances, but

During the storm last night, we learn that the schr. West Dennis drifted against Hilton Bridge, and broke a small portion of it down; vessel received no damage. The Bridge has been in an unsafe condition for some time past. The steamer Spray also broke from her fastening on the other side of the river, and was blown across; damage slight.

#### PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE.

I return, with my objections, to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An biections to the Kentuckian, the Mississippian, or the ritories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," presented to me on the

The bill makes a donation to the several States of twenty thousand acres of the public lands for each senator and representative of the present Congress; and also an additional donation of twenty thousand acres for each additional representative to which any State may be entitled under the census of 1860.

According to a report from the Interior Department based upon the present number of Senators and representatives, the lands given to the States amounts to six millions and sixty thousand acres, and their value, at ty-five cents per acre, to seven million five hundred and

The object of this gift, as stated by the bill, is, " the ndowment, support, and maintenance of at least one ollege [in each State] where the leading object shall be teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, as the legislature of the State may respectively prescribe, in order to promote he liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

eficiaries in existence to which this endowment can be such an appropriation of land must be made to institu- "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof applied, each State is required "to provide, within five | tions of learning in the several States, to apply it direct years at least, not less than one college, or the grant to ly to the establishment of professorships of agriculture said State shall cease." In that event the "said State and the mechanic arts in existing colleges without the shall be bound to pay the United States the amount re-intervention of the State Legislatures. It would be difand forms about one-fourth of the whole reading matter | ceived of any lands previously sold, and that the title to | ficult to foresee how these legislatures will manage this purchasers under the State shall be valid."

twenty-five cents per acre, in the opinion of the governor. For the remaining States the Secretary of the Interior is directed to issue "land scrip to the amount of their distributive shares in acres under the provisions of this act; said script to be sold by said States, and the of things we are without remedy. Not so in regard to which prevent the insertion of their lying puffs at any proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes what- State colleges. We might grant land to their corporasoever." The lands are granted and the scri, is to be tions to establish agricultural and mechanical professorssued "in sections or subdivisions of sections not less ships; and, should they fail to comply with the condithan one quarter of a section.'

According to an estimate from the Interior Department, the number of acres which will probably be acepted by States having public lands within their own limits will not exceed five hundred and eighty thousand constitution, to make a donation of public lands to difacres, and it may be much less; leaving a balance of five ferent States of the Union to provide colleges for the

These grants of land and land scrip to each of the thirty-three States are made upon certain conditions, ey in the treasury raised by taxes on the people of the the principal of which is, that if the fund shall be lost United States for the purpose of educating the people of or diminished on account of unfortunate investments, or the respective States. It will not be pretended that Petersburg—a feat in geography. It used to be 64 otherwise, the deficiency shall be replaced and made good

I shall now proceed to state my objections to the bill deem it to be both inexpedient and unconstitutional. 1. This bill has been passed at a period when we can with great difficulty raise sufficient revenue to sustain the expenses of the government. Should it become a law, the treasury will be deprived of the whole, or nearly the whole, of our income from the sale of the public lands, which, for the next fiscal year, has been estimated

A bare statement of the case will make this evident. The minimum price at which we dispose of our lands is one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. At the present moment, however, the price has been reduced to those who purchase the bounty-land warrants of the old soldiers to eighty-five cents per acre; of these warrants there are still outstanding and unlocated, as appears by and that the proceeds arising from their sale are not suba report (12th February, 1859) from the General Land | ject to the limitations of the constitution, but may be ninety thousand three hundred and ninety one acress.-This has already reduced the current sales by the government, and diminished the revenue from this sources. If. with their land scrip, the price must be greatly reduced below even eighty-five cents per acre, as much to the prejudice of the old soldiers who have not already parted with their land warrants as to government. It is easy to perceive that with this glut of the market government can sell little or no lands at one dollar and We are unable to state the exact amount of loss, since twenty-five cents per acre, when the price of bountyand warrants and scrip shall be reduced to half this sum. This source of revenue will be almost entirely dried up. Under the bill the States may sell their land scrip at any price it may bring. There is no limitation whatto the extent to which this bill prevents the sale of the confined to the execution of the enumerated powers deleover twenty thousand dollars, of which six thousand five to that amount it will have precisely the same effect up-hundred are covered by insurance. applicable to all subjects, foreign and domestic, which on the treasury as if we should impose a tax or create a Congress might designate. That this fund should be loan to endow these State colleges.

Surely the present is the most unpropitious momen which could have been selected for the passage of this

prevent conflict and mutual injury. Should the time carefully limited, but without any limitation in respect ever arrive when the State governments shall look to the to the public lands. none of the failures of the last Congress—they must not be charged with the sins of open enemies or disguised traitors.

Dealer The Fayetteville Carolinian of this date contains a short article from Mr. Martin, announcing the fact of his own retirement from that paper, and of the sown retirement from that paper, and of the sown retirement from that paper, and of the financial dynasties. He had politics of his own retirement from that paper, and of the financial dynasties. He had politics of his own retirement from that paper, and of the financial dynasties. He had politics of his date constitution for the people of the date of "six of the promotion of the more distant objects" in the death of Mr. Marron, one of the fact of the Assistant Postmasters General, for very many part the state governments shall look to the the same of supporting themselves and cattle. It cares all Sprains, Galds, Wounds, the Assistant Postmasters General, for very many part the death of the financial business of the Assistant Postmasters General, for very many part of the Mr. Marron, one of disguised the Assistant Postmasters General, for very many part of the Mr. Marron, one of disguised the Assistant Postmasters General, for very many part of the Mr. Marron, one of disguised the Assistant Postmasters General, for very many part of the Mr. Marron, one of disguised the Assistant Postmasters General, for very many part of the Week; First Day of the W common treasury. No nation ever had such an inheri-

If they were not sincere, then no condemnation could ruption. What is obtained easily and without responsibility will be lavishly expended.

greatly to the injury of the new States. The progress of the public treasury from money raised by taxation. of settlements and the increase of an industrious popula-tion owning an interest in the soil they cultivate are the causes which will build them up into great and flourish- clear that the power over the lands is equally limited ing Commonwealths. Nothing could be more prejudicial to their interests than for wealthy individuals to accurate large tracts of the public lands and hold them for land which they had not possessed over money. If it speculative purposes. The low price to which this land could, then a trustee, by changing the character of the scrip would probably be reduced will tempt speculators fund entrusted to his care for special objects from money to buy it in large amounts and locate it on the best lands belonging to the government. The eventual consequence must be that the men who desire to cultivate the soil will be compelled to purchase these very lands at rates takes of the very same character with the money paid much higher than the price at which they could be ob- for it, and can be devoted to no objects different from much higher than the price at which they could be ob-

tained from the government.
4. It is extremely doubtful, to say the least, whether this bill would contribute to the advancement of agriculture and the mechanic arts—objects the dignity and value of which cannot be too highly appreciated. The federal government, which makes the donation,

has confessedly no constitutional power to follow it into the States and enforce the application of the fund to the intended objects. As donors, we shall possess no control over our own gift after it shall have passed from our hands. It is true that the State legislatures are required to stipulate that they will faithfully execute the trust in the manner prescribed by the bill. But should they and consisted at the first of one section, and afterwards fail to do this, what would be the consequence? The federal government has no power, and ought to have no power to compel the execution of the trust. It would be in as helpless a condition as if even in this, the time act donating public lands to the several States and Ter- of great need, we were to demand any portion of the many millions of surplus revenue deposited with the

States for safe keeping under the act of 1836.

5. This bill will injuriously interfere with existing colleges in the different States, in many of which agr culture is taught as a science, and in all of which it ought to be so taught. These institutions of learning have grown up with the growth of the country under the fostering care of the States and the munificence of to give to them and to their children an assurance of the individuals to meet the advancing demands for educa- means of education. If any prudent individual had held tion. They have proved great blessings to the people. Many-indeed, most of them-are poor, and sustain themselves with difficulty. What the effect will be on give a portion of them for purposes of education. As a these institutions of creating an indefinite number of the minimum government price of one dollar and twen- rival colleges, sustained by the endowment of the federal government, it is not difficult to determine.

Under this bill, it is provided that scientific and classical studies shall not be excluded from them. Indeed, it would be almost impossible to sustain them without such a provision; for no father would incur the expense without excluding other scientific or classical studies, to of sending a son to one of these institutions for the sole purpose of making him a scientific farmer or mechanic. The bill itself negatives this idea, and declares that their object is "to promote the liberal and practical education | define what portions of land may be granted, and for of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." This certainly ought to be the case.-As there does not appear from the bill to be any ben- In this view of the subject, it would be far better, if the constitution. In this case I adopt the rule that fund. Each representative in Congress, for whose dis-The grant in land itself is confined to such States as trict the proportion of twenty thousand acres has been have public lands within their limits worth one dollar and granted, will probably insist that the proceeds shall be expended within its limits. There will undoubtedly be a struggle between different localities in each State concerning the got, which may end in disappointing the hopes of the time friends of agriculture. For this state tions on which they accepted the grant, we might enforce specific performance of these before the ordinary

courts of justice. 6. But does Congress possess the power, under the

purpose of educating their own people? I presume the general proposition is undeniable that Congress does not possess the power to appropriate monany such power is to be found among the specific powers granted to Congress, nor that it " is necessary and proper for carrying into execution" any one of these powers .-Should Congress exercise such a power, this would be to break down the barriers which have been so carefully constructed in the constitution to separate federal from State authority. We should then not only "lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises" for federal purposes, but for every State purpose which Congress might deem expedient or useful. This would be an actual consolidation of the federal and State governments, so far as the great taxing and money power is concerned, and constitute a sort of partnership between the two in the treasury of the United States equally ruinous to

upon a different footing from money raised by taxation, Office, the amount of cleven millions nine hundred and appropriated or given away by Congress, at its own discretion to States, corporations, or individuals, for any

purpose they may deem expedient. The advocates of this bill attempt to sustain their po-sition upon the language of the second clause of the third section of the fourth article of the constitution, which declares that " the Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory or other property belonging to the United States." They contend that, by a fair interpretation of the words "dispose of" in this clause, Congress possess the power to make this gift of public lands to the States

It would require clear and strong evidence to induce the belief that the framers of the constitution, after having limited the powers of Congress to certain, precise Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to common and specific objects, intended, by employing the words "dispose of," to give that body unlimited power over the vast public domain. It would be a strange anomaly indeed, to have created two funds, the one by taxation confined to the execution of the enumerated powers delegated to Congress, and the other from the public lands, applicable to all subjects, foreign and domestic, which Congress might designate. That this fund should be "disposed of," not to pay the debts of the United States nor "to raise and support armies," nor "to provide and maintain a navy," nor to accomplish any one of the other great objects enumerated in the constitution: but the disposed at that point.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, and at his earliest convenience, copies of any and all contracts which may have been entered into for the purpose of removing the obstructions to commerce existing, or which have existed, at the mouths of the Mississippi river, with the amount of money already expended for that object, and to whom paid, also, the reports of the persons entrusted with the disbursements of appropriations recently made, of \$330,000; whether any applications have been made for the immediate disposal of the unexpended balance, and what measures have been taken for the rescue of the property now jeopardized at that point.

On motion the Senaté adjourned until Monday next at twelve o'clock. nor "to raise and support armies," nor "to provide and maintain a navy," nor to accomplish any one of the other great objects enumerated in the constitution; but 2. Waiving for the present the question of constitu-tional power, what effect will this bill have on the rela-tions established between the federal and State govern-ments? The constitution is a grant to Congress of a ity, utterly, at war with the well-known jealousy of fedechiefly to war, peace, foreign and domestic commerce, ral power which prevailed at the formation of the connegotiation, and other subjects which can be best or stitution. The natural intendment would be that, as ne exercised beneficially by the common government. the constitution confined Congress to well-defined specific

of the penal colonies of Great Britain, whence he was pardoned and enabled to return home, through the can always be obtained as our fathers obtained them, on advantageous terms, by pledging the public lands as security. In this view of the subject, it would be west to grant money to the States for domestic purposes than to grant money to the States for domestic p

The question is still clearer in regard to the public lands in the States and Territories within the Louisiana 3. This bill, should it become a law, will operate and Florida purchases. These lands were paid for out Now, if Congress had no power to appropriate the money with which these lands were purchased, is it not into land, might give the land away or devote it to any purpose he thought proper, however foreign from the trust. The inference is irresistable that this land par those to which the money could have been devoted. If this were not the case, then, by the purchase of a new territory from a foreign government out of the public treasury, Congress could enlarge their own powers and appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the land thus ourchased, at their own discretion, to other and far diferent objects from what they could have applied the purchase money which had been raised by taxation. It has been asserted truly that Congress, in numerous

instances, have granted lands for purposes of education. These grants have been chiefly, if not exclusively, made of two sections of the public lands in each township for the use of schools, as well as of additional sections for a State University. Such grants are not, in my opinion, H. HUNTINGTON, a violation of the constitution. The United States is a JAMES GOODWIN. great landed proprietor, and from the very nature of this relation it is both right and the duty of Congress as their trustee, to manage these lands as any other prudent proprietor would manage them for his own best advantage Now, no consideration could be presented of a stronger character to induce the American people to brave the difficulties and hardships of frontier life, and to settle upon these lands and purchase them at a fair price, that these lands he could not have adopted a wiser course to bring them into market and enhance their value than to mere speculation, he would pursue this course. No person will contend that donations of lands to all the States of the Union for the erection of colleges within the limits of each can be embraced by this principle. It cannot be pretended that an Agricultural College in New York or Virginia would aid the settlement or facilitate the sale of public lands in Minnesota or California .-This cannot possibly be embraced within the authority which a prudent proprietor of land would exercise over his own possessions. I purposely avoid any attempt to what purposes, to improve the value and promote the settlement and sale of the remainder, without violating

WASHINGTON CITY, February 24, 1859.

SATURDAY, March 5, 1859. The Senate met at eleven o'clock. The following list of committees was announced for

the present session, in accordance with the resolution On Foreign Relations.—Mr. Mason, chairman; Messrs. Douglas, Slidell, Polk, Crittenden, Seward, and Foot.
On Finance.—Mr. Hunter, chairman; Messrs. Pearce, Gwin, Bright, Hammond, Fessenden, and Cameron Gwin, Bright, Hammond, Fessenden, and Cameron.
On Commerce.—Mr. Clay, chairman; Messrs. Bigler,
Toombs, Hamlin, Chandler, Powell, and Saulsbury.
On Military Affairs and the Militia-Mr. Davis, chairman;
Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Johnson of Arkansas, Chestnut, Broder-

ick, Wilson, and King.

On Naval Affairs—Mr. Mallory, chairman; Messrs.
Thomson, Slidell, Hammond, Hale, Attorney, and Nichol-On the Judiciary—Mr. Bayard, chairman; Messrs. Pugh, Benjamin, Green, Clingman, Collamer, and Trumbull.
On Post Offices and Post Roads—Mr. Yulee, chairman;

Mesers. Bigler, Gwin, Rice, Ward, Hale, and Dixon.

On Public Lands—Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, chairman On Public Lands—Mr. Jonnson, of Arkansas, Chairman, Messrs. Pugh, Johnson, of Tennessee, Chestnut, Foster, Harlan, and Bingham.

On Private Land Claims—Mr. Benjamin, chairman; Messrs. Polk, Durkee, Hemphill, and Bragg.

On Indian Affairs—Mr. Sebastian, chairman; Messrs.

Messrs. Polk, Durkee, Hemphill, and Bragg.
On Indian Affairs—Mr. Sebastian, chairman; Messrs.
Brown, Fitch, Rice, Doolittle, Bragg, and Hemphill.
On Pensions—Mr. Thomson, chairman; Messrs. Clay,
Foster, King, Anthony, Saulsbury, and Powell.
On Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Crittenden, chairman;
Messrs. Durkee, Chandler, Bingham, and Nicholson.
On Claims—Mr. Iverson, chairman; Messrs. Mallory,

Ward, Simmons, and Clark.

On the District of Columbia—Mr. Brown, chairman; Messrs. Mason, Johnson of Tennessee, Yulee, Kennedy Hamlin, and Wilson. On Patents and the Patent Office-Mr. Thomson, chair

on Patents and the Patent Office-Mr. Thomson, chairman; Messrs. Toombs, Simmons, Trumbull, and Bragg.
On Public Buildings and Grounds-Mr. Bright, chairman; Messrs. Davis, Douglas, Kennedy, and Clark.
On Territorics-Mr. Green, chairman; Messrs. Douglas, Sebastian. Fitzpatrick, Collamer, Wade, and Grimes.
To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate-Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, chairman; Messrs. Dixon and Powell On Printing-Mr. Fitch, chairman; Mr. Cameron.

On Engrossed Bills—Mr. Bigler, chairman; Mr. Harlan. On Engoled Bills—Mr. Brown, chairman; Messrs. Doolittle and Grimes. On the Library-Mr. Pearce, chairman: Messrs. Bavar

On motion by Mr. Mallory, a resolution was adopted lirecting the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether Sharpe's rifle carbine is employed in arming the mounted troops of the United States army, and, if so whether it has been found efficient and serviceable in the ield; also, whether there are requisitions on file at the War Department for Sharpe's arms for service in the N. O. field which have not been filled, and, if so, state when March 2, 1859. and by whom made, and the reason why they have not been filled.

On motion of Mr. Gwin, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After some time the doors were reopened. Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution for

The Mustang Liniment cures Rheumatism; The Mustang Liniment cures Stiff Joints: The Mustang Liniment cures Burns and Wounds; The Mustang Liniment cures Sores and Ulcers; The Mustang Liniment cures Neuralgia;

The Mustang Liniment cures Corns and Warts;

The Mustang Liniment is worth 1,000,000 DOLLARS PER ANNUM To the United States, as the preserver and restorer of valua-

Every family should have it; three sizes. BARNES & PARK, Propriet

has been tried. It is free from poison, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice, While Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice. Sample Flasks, 25 cts.; regular sizes, 50 cts. and \$1. BARNES & PARK, New York Jan. 7, 1859-19-1m.

> P. P. P. PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.

They soothe pain; they protect the chest; they extracse coagulated impurities and soreness from the system: they impart strength; they are divided in sections, and yield to the motion of the body; they are porous; all impure excretions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence are freely worn ten times longer than any other plaster, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others at 10. Where these Plasters are, pain cannot exist. Weak persons, public speakers, delicate females, or any affected with side, ches or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take no other. Each Plaster bears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature.

BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y. JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio. Jan. 7, 1859-19-3m.

### HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'V HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859. 15,000 72,174 State and City Bonds, 6 per cents..... 

> \$803,769 86 DIRECTORS. CHARLES BOSWELL, JOB ALLYN, JOHN P. BRACE, CHARLES J. RUSS CALVIN DAY. H. HUNTINGTON, President. Tino. C. Allyn, Secretary. C. C. Lyman, Assistant Secretary. Wm. N. Bowers, Actuary.

14,035

This old and reliable Company, established for nearly FIFTY YEARS, continues to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of roperty, on its usual satisfactory terms.

Particular attention given to insuring Farm Property, cor sisting of Dwellings. Barns and Out-Buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., &c., contained in the same, for a term of three or five

Acc., Acc., contained in the same, for a term of same years at low rates of premium.

Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, the duly authorised Agent for Wilmington and vicinity.

Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds current in the cities of New York or Boston, as the assured may prefer.

H. R. SAVAGE, Agent.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19, 1859.—141-26-1y\* JOHN GRAY,

(Late TAGGART & GRAL. DEALER IN WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS. Nos. 15 Fulton, and 202 Front Sts.,

Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale PAINTED PAILS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS, TWINES, CORDAGE, PIGGINS, COOLERS, CHURNS WILLOW CRADLES, WAGONS, CHAIRS & BASKETS. Jan. 18, 1859.—113&21-3m.

NEW YORK.

NOTICE. IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of John Hathaway, Senior Partner of HATHAWAY & CO., that firm was dissolved on the 6th inst. The undersigned, surviving partners, will continue the undersigned, surviving partners, will continue the uniness on their own account, under the same name and JAMES L. HATHAWAY.

Wilmington, N. C., 14th Feb., 1859. ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. HE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL

Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, nder the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will ake place at HAVANA, on THURSDAY, March 24th, 1859. \$324.000.

10 "

SORTEO NUMERO 614 ORDINARIO. CAPITAL PRIZE\_\$100,000 ! Prize of......\$100,000 | 6 Prizes\_of. ..... 1,000

" 10,000 20 Approximations... 8,800 are Approximations to the \$100,000 of \$600 each; 4 of \$400 to \$50,000; 4 of \$400 to \$30,000; 4 of \$400 to \$15,000; 4 of \$400 to \$10,000. Whole Tickets \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5.

30,000

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par. A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result become nown.

All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C.

MACHINE SHOP. FRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET. THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, STEAM ENGINES, MILL-WORK AND MACHINERY of all kinds. Old Machinery overhauled and repaired.
Will make to order Patterns, Ornamental an Architec-

with make to order ratterns, Orlandendal at Archival and supply Drafts for all kind of Mach inery.

All work warranted as represented.

Cash paid for old Copper, Brass and Iron.

TERMS—Cash on delivery. JOHN C. BAILLEY. Proprie or. 246-ly-43-ly Wilmington, June 24, 1858

BUSHELS PRIME WHITE CORN, affoat. 859 Cargo Schr. "Jas Buchanan." For sale by March 1. WILLARD & CURTIS. MOLASSES UBA MOLASSES, in hhds.; "bbls.;

CORN ARTOAT.

Always on hand. For sale WILLARD & CURTIS. JUST RECEIVED,

41 BAGS RIO COFFEE;

20 boxes assorted Candy;
6 doz. large size Bed Cords;
8 '' Heavy Brooms;
40 bbis. and 36 bags Flour;
140 doz. Eggs, N. C. Bacon, and Tobacco. For sale

SUGAR: SUGAR: BBLS. YELLOW COFFEE SUGAR; CRUSHED "

20 bhds. Ha WILLARD & CURTIS CRACKERS\_CRACKERS.

Just received and for sale by T. H. McKOY & CO. SHOT AND RAR LEAD.

PERUVIAN GUANO TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received per Schr. Emily. For sale from wharf, in lots to w. H. McRARY & CO.

ACKERS, PULLERS AND DIPPERS. Fine Rosia Strainers, No. 80 and 90. For sale by March 1st J. M. ROBINSON & SON.